The Bucks County Gazette.

VOL. XXII. BRISTOL. BUCKS COUNTY, PA., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1894. NO. 16

Change of Time.

Commencing Monday, Nov. 19, 1894

UPPER DELAWARE RIVER TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

Steamer Columbia leave Mill Street, Bristol for Philadelphia, 7.15 a. m.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia, Chestnut St. wharf, at 2 p. m.

THE INTER-STATE STEAMBOAT CO.

Steamer FLORENCE
Leaves Bordentown, 7.30 a. m.
Bristol, 8.50 a. m.
Leaves Arch street Phila., 2.00 p. m.

BRISTOL POST OFFICE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

NEW YORK--Arrives at 7.00, 10.40 A. M., 2.20, 5.40 P. M. Closes at 7.00, 8.15, 10.40 A. M., 3.30, 7.00 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA--Arrives at 7.00, 7.45, 10.00 A. M., 1.00, 1.10, 7.20 P. M. Closes at 5.45, 10.00

NEWPORTVILLE--Arrives at 8.00 A. M. and leaves at 8.07 A. M.

EMILIE, OXFORD VALLEY, &c.--Arrive at 10.10 A. M. Close at 11.45 A. M.

NEWTOWN Stage arrives 11.30 A. M., leaves 1.00 P. M.

WESTERN--Arrives at 7.45, 10.00 A. M. Mails for the West and South go by every Philadelphia mail.

Post Office closes 8.00 P. M. Saturday, 8.30 P. M. Open Sunday from 8 to 9 A. M.

W. H. H. FINE, P. M.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

In effect October 1st, 1894.

Leave Bristol for Phila. (Broad St.), *2.46, 5.35, 6.30, 6.52, 7.13, *8.12, 8.23, *9.14, 9.51, *10.25 A. M. 12.06, 12.55, *1.17, *2.40, *3.03, 3.10, 4.02, 4.59, 5.43, 6.25, *7.00, *7.32, 8.30, 9.27, *11.03 P. M.

Sunday trains, *2.46, 7.00, *8.11, 9.00, *10.25 A. M. *12.04, 12.25, 5.05, 5.43, *7.21, 8.00, *8.20, 8.50, 9.28, *11.03 P. M.

Leave Phila. (Broad St.), for Bristol, 12.01, *3.20, 6.07, *6.50, 7.34, *8.14, *8.25, 8.30, 9.55, 11.14 A. M. 12.01, 1.10, 1.50, 2.43, 3.32, *3.52, 4.30, *5.00, 5.25, *6.00, 6.02, 6.21, 7.27, 9.17, *10.00, 11.15 P. M.

Sunday trains, 12.01, 7.40, *8.25, *8.30, 9.05, 11.45 A. M. 2.00, *5.20, 5.53, *6.20, *6.30, 7.27, *8.12, 10.25 P. M.

(*) Express trains

For further particulars apply to the ticket agent at the station.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Passenger Agen

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

—Any person sending to this office the names of two new subscribers, and two dollars, will receive the paper free for one year,—three copies of the paper one year for two dollars.

—Langhorne has several cases of diphtheria

—The new High School opened last Monday.

—The Farmers' National Bank will close next Thursday.

—Bread has dropped from five cents to four cents a loaf.

—The Bristol Library will not be open on Thanksgiving Day.

—The Carpet Mill shut down last night for a couple of weeks to take account of stock.

—The public schools of Doylestown have been closed on account of the prevalence of diptheria.

—The GAZETTE has a fine line of samples of ball programmes, tickets, etc. Call and get suited.

—The post-office will close at 10 A. M. next Thursday and remain closed until the following day.

—Robert W. Duvall, a well-known colored man of Bristol, died at his home on Dorrance street, yesterday.

—The GAZETTE will be issued in the morning next Thursday in order to give the employees the benefit of the holiday.

—There will be a business meeting of the Loyal Temperance Legion for the Teachers on next Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

—Harry L. Sickels, of Bristol, passed a successful examination before the State Medical Council, at Harrisburg, last Thursday.

—Rev. E. A. Rook, the new pastor of the Bristol Baptist Church, will preach his introductory sermon next Sunday morning.

—Deputy Sheriff William F. Kelly, on Friday afternoon sold the property of George and Phebe Ann Webb, in Bristol borough, to Dr. Howard Pursell for $1,400.

—Three dogs visited the farm of Albert Stackhouse, on the outskirts of Bristol, early one morning this week and killed fourteen pairs of chickens and two ducks.

—The corn carnival at the Presbyterian Church this evening should be well attended. The decorations are beautiful and the menu promises many gastronomical pleasures.

—List of letters remaining in Bristol post-office, November 22nd, 1894: Miss Kate Brady, Miss Lizzie Dandridge, Jennie Hyle, Miss Ella F. Grooning, Miss Ellen Morris.

—Hon. Henry Houck, Deputy State Superintendent of the Public Schools, will deliver a lecture in the new hall, at Cornwells, on Tuesday evening, December 4th. Subject: "The Old and New."

—E. W. Minster has recovered his stolen team. He received a dispatch from Elizabeth, N. J., the other day, saying it was there. The thieves had driven that far and put it up at a livery stable and then abandoned it. It is presumed they run out of funds.

—Capt. George F. Tyler was appointed by Judge Dallas in the United States Circuit Court, one day last week, one of the receivers of the Interstate Steamboat Company, in place of Henry L. Meyers, Jr., who had been appointed a temporary receiver. The other receiver is Frederick R. Vandegrift.

—Burglars raided several places in Bristol Monday night. They visited the office of Harry Van Horn's blacksmith shop and carried away a lot of tools and gold spectacles and papers from his desk. They also visited the stables of William Downing and stole several fine blankets, and took harness, etc., from the stables of Mr. Hatfield.

—A through line West-bound freight train on the Pennsylvania Railroad was wrecked early Tuesday morning west of South Bristol. The accident happened through one of the cars jumping the track and toppling over. This car pulled three others with it, and all of them were partly smashed. Nobody was injured. The tracks were blocked for an hour. The wrecked train was known as Extra No. 864.

BRISTOL BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Record for a Year.

The operations during the first year's existence of the Bristol Board of Health closed on the 31st of October. At the regular monthly meeting of the Board, held last Monday evening, the work accomplished and the statistics gathered were presented to the Board. The result was gratifying to its members and will no doubt be equally as much so by the citizens of the borough.

The first business of the meeting was to reorganize in compliance with the law, which requires an annual organization. Dr. H. Pursell was unanimously re-elected President of the Board; Jesse O. Thomas, Secretary, and John W. Wilkinson, Health Officer. The oath of office was administered to Wil-[illegible] who was re-appointed on the Board by the Burgess, and to Jesse O. Thomas.

The report of the Secretary showed that during the year ending on the 31st of October there were 137 deaths in the borough, which, estimating the population of the borough at 7000, makes the death rate 19½ to the 1000 of population. Of the deaths, 15 were from cholera infantum, 15 from diphtheria, 15 from diseases of the heart, 9 from consumption, 7 from premature birth and 6 from convulsions. No other disease had over five victims. The number of deaths of children of five years and younger were 55. There were ten deaths of persons over 70 years of age and under 80, nine of 80 years of age and under 90, and two who had attained upwards of 90 years of age. Of contagious and communicable diseases there were but two deaths outside of the number that died of diphtheria, viz: two of typhoid fever. The total number of cases of communicable and contagious diseases reported to the Board of Health office by the physicians of the borough was 66, there being 27 of diphtheria, 14 of scarlet fever, 6 of scarletina, 6 of scarlet rash, 2 of measles and 11 of typhoid fever.

During the year there were 162 births reported and 29 marriages. The Health Officer reported that during the year commencing on the 1st day of November, 1893, complaints of 43 nuisances had been received and the nuisances abated.

On motion the Secretary was instructed to request the Board of Directors of the public schools and the principals of private schools not to admit pupils who have been inmates of houses where contagious and infectious diseases have prevailed without their first presenting certificates from the Board of Health that there is no longer danger of infection therefrom.

A resolution was also unanimously adopted requesting the Board of Directors of the public schools and the principals of all private schools not to permit any pupil to attend school after January 1st, 1895, who had not been successfully vaccinated.

On motion the President of the Board was instructed to report to the Burgess and Council of the borough that it was the unanimous opinion of the members of the Board of Health that the overflow placed in the canal basin by the Canal Company was of great benefit in doing away with the nuisance of foul and stagnant water heretofore existing there.

The Board then adjourned.

Death of Senator Ross.

Senator George Ross, an eminent member of the Bucks county bar, died at his home in Doylestown last Monday morning of Bright's Disease of the kidneys, in the 54th year of his age. Mr. Ross was born in Doylestown, on Aug. 24, 1841, and was a son of Thomas Ross, also an eminent lawyer and a grandson of John Ross, who was judge of the VIIth District, and also one of the Supreme Justices of Pennsylvania. In 1872 Mr. Ross was a member of the Constitutional Convention. In 1884 he was the Democratic candidate for Congress in this district, but was defeated by Dr. Evans. In 1886 he was elected State Senator, and again elected in 1890, and was a recognized leader of the Democratic forces there. 1888 he was again a candidate for Congress, but was defeated by Robert M. Yardley. In this county he has been regarded as the leader of the Democracy, and has always been a firm believer in and persistent advocate of the doctrines of that party.

Mr. Ross leaves a wife and six children, two sons and four daughters.

The funeral takes place this morning, the interment being the Doylestown cemetery.

Died from Exposure.

Deputy Coroner William J. Brennan was notified on Sunday morning by the railroad authorities of the sudden death John A. Jackson, of Bensalem township, in the station at Eddington. Mr. Brennan, accompanied by Overseer of the Poor of Bensalem, Watson Davis, visited the place and found the dead man lying in the station. Dr. George H. Stoup, coroner's physician, was directed to make a postmortem examination, and the inquest was set for Monday, on which day the deputy coroner summoned a jury who, after hearing the testimony of the doctor and other witnesses, concluded that death was caused by acute congestion of the lungs caused by exposure.

W. C. T. U. Notes.

Union Signal meeting of the W. C. T. U., will be held next Wednesday afternoon, at 3 P. M.

—The Bucks County Natural Science Association will hold its second quarterly meeting in the hall, at Langhorne, on Saturday, December 1st, at 2 p. m. Prof. Macfarlane, of the University of Pennsylvania, will speak on "Tree Killing Fungi," and short addresses will be made by Miss Esther Haviland, Miss Mary H. Atkinson, Dr. Jesse Holmes and Horace Woodman. All interested are invited to attend.

—Joseph H. Vanzant, of Bristol, purchased the handsome large mahogany clock, made in Germany, at the sale of the personal effects of the Wistar brothers in Philadelphia, on Saturday. The oil painting on its face is said to have cost $75, and the Wistar brothers paid $800 for the old time piece. Mr. Vanzant has been offered double the price he paid for the clock, which he secured for a small amount.—Intelligencer.

JR. O. U. A. M. THANKSGIVING DAY EXERCISES.

A Flag Raising in the Afternoon and an Anniversary Celebration in the Old Rink Building in the Evening.

Thanksgiving Day will be a memorable one in the history of American Mechanicism in Bristol. In the afternoon Fidelity Council will unfurl a handsome flag, 18x30 feet, on the pole that has been erected in front of the new High School building, corner Wood and Mulberry streets. The presentation exercises will be held in the open air in front of the building. Mr. Henry J. Deily, of Philadelphia, will deliver the oration. The Rev. Fred F. Quicksall, of Quakertown, will make the presentation address and Mr. John K. Wildman, President of the School Board, will accept the flag in behalf of that body. [illegible] tations by High School scholars, and singing by a Glee Club, composed of members of the local Council, will complete the programme. A street parade will be given before the presentation exercises begin, in which the G. A. R., of Bristol, and Evening Star Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., of Burlington, N. J., are expected to participate. The line will form on Otter street, in front of Mohican Hall, at 1:30 o'clock, sharp. The members will wear badges or regalias, and white gloves and carry canes. Following is the route of parade:

From Otter to Swain, to Mifflin, to Bath, to Mill, to Radcliffe, to Lafayette, to Pond, to Washington, to Cedar, to Dorrance, to Pond, to Penn, to Wood, to Cedar, to Mulberry, to school.

Citizens along the route are requested to decorate their houses.

In the evening the twelfth anniversary celebration of the institution of Fidelity Council will be held in the old rink building. An excellent programme is now under preparation. The State Councillor of Pennsylvania, Mr. Robert W. Crane, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Augustus Bacharach, one of Pennsylvania's representatives to the National Council, are expected to be present and deliver addresses. Mr. Wm. H. Varnick, a prominent member of the order from Philadelphia, is also expected to be present and favor with an appropriate recitation. Cards of admission have been issued to the members of the Council to be distributed among their friends and no one will be admitted without a ticket. The programme will consist of recitations, readings, solos, quartettes, glees, instrumental solos, orchestral selections and an exhibition drill by the Guards. Mr. Morris D. Harrison, Deputy State Councillor of this District, will act as Chairman of the meeting. The doors will open at 7:15 and the exercises will commence at 8 o'clock, sharp.

On Sunday morning, November 25th, the Council will attend Divine Service at the Methodist Church. Pastor Burris, who is a member of the local Council, will preach an appropriate sermon. Members are requested to meet at the Council Chamber at 10 a. m., and wear white gloves.

Fidelity Council enjoys the distinction of being the strongest secret organization, numerically, in the borough, having a membership of nearly 250. Financially it is worth about $4500. The young men who are the most active in the organization are in every way competent and qualified to fulfil the duties exacted of them, and from our knowledge of their character and standing we feel safe in predicting for Fidelity Council a bright and glorious future.

Hurt in a Fight.

Patrick Brennan, of Bensalem, is in a critical condition at the residence of Wesley Bilger, in that township, and Fred Hitman, who is responsible for his plight is in jail at Doylestown, where he was lodged on Monday evening, by Constable Joseph Vansaut on a commitment issued by 'Squire Headman.

Brennan, Hitman and a man named Gallagher, spent Saturday night at the Trappe hotel, where they drank freely of whiskey. Upon leaving the hotel the trio went to the Bilger farm, where Gallagher is employed. Where there Brennan and Hitman engaged in a quarrel, which ended in a rough and tumble fight, and almost cost Brennan his life.

During the struggle Hitman picked up a spade and felled Brennan with a blow across the forehead, the blade of the implement laying open the man's flesh to the bone, and injuring him terribly.

Brennan staggered out and left a trail of blood behind him, by which he was traced until he was found lying unconscious at the residence of Wesley Bilger.

Dr. Kirk was hastily summoned and the man was carried into the house where his injuries were dressed.

Hitman, the assailant, had become frightened after seeing the terrible effect of his blow, and he rushed upstairs in the house where the fight occurred and secreted himself in a bed, where he was found by Constable Vansant, who took him to Hulmeville and locked him up to await a hearing before taking him to Doylestown.

The kitchen in which the fight occurred was found in a dilapidated condition by Mr. and Mrs. Bilger, who hurried down stairs when the commotion begun. Furniture had been broken, the carpet torn up, and Brennan's blood had left stains all about the floor.

Little change was reported in Brennan's condition at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning, though it is expected that he will recover with careful treatment.

Since being confined in the jail Hitner has acted in a manner that induces his keepers to believe that he is not entirely sound mentally. He admitted that he struck Brennan with the spade.

—Superintendent of Public Instruction Schaeffer has notified the Secretaries of the Boards of School Directors in the several school districts of the State that the Directors may determine for themselves in all cases which days designated by law as public holidays shall be observed as school holidays in their respective districts. In case the schools are open for regular instruction on these days the time can be counted, reported and paid for the same as other days constitution a school month.

Sent to Jail.

Two cases in Court in which Bristol is especially interested were satisfactorily disposed of last Friday. They were the cases of the Commonwealth against Arthur Gamble, Frederick Smith, William Bobb and William Tyrol, charged with conspiracy and assault and battery, and the case of the Commonwealth against Terrence Brady, charged with riot, all of whom were convicted and sentenced.

Both of these cases grew out of the strike at Steel's mills and involved the great principle whether a man willing to work could be deprived of that privilege by another set of men, who would not work themselves nor permit any one else to do so.

There were some developments at the trial that are not particularly pleasant to dwell upon. Especially is this true as regards the action of the police department. For a period extending through two weeks a riotous and unlawful gathering had assembled every evening in the neighborhood of Steel's mills, and, while committing no act of violence, had insulted, by applying vile epithets, and intimidated, by threats, Mr. Steel and the weavers whom he employed. Mr. Steel asked repeatedly for police protection. It was very tardy in coming. The authorities acted as though there was nothing unusual going on in the upper end of the town, and Chief of Police Saxton testified in Court that the police were instructed by the Police Committee not to make any arrests unless they had warrants and were compelled to for fear that the arrests would lead to violence and bloodshed. The responsibility of the continuation of the disturbances for so long a time therefore seems to be with the police department of the borough. Judge Yerkes, in commenting upon this feature, in his charge to the jury in the Brady case, said:

"It appears from the evidence that the disgraceful and cowardly confession has been made by the authorities of the Borough of Bristol, that they were unable to maintain law and order. When the abject confession is made by the Chief of Police that he had orders not to make any arrests unless it was absolutely impossible to avoid doing so, it seems impossible to believe that such evidence can be true."

In the case against Arthur Gamble, Frederick Smith, William Tyrol and William Bobb, the first three were sentenced to 30 days each in the county prison and William Bobb to 15 days. Terrence Brady received a sentence of $100 fine and nine months in prison.

In sentencing the young men who assaulted Marcus A. Duffy, Judge Yerkes said:

"This offence is serious in its tendencies and serious in its consequences. It is the first occurrence of the kind that has grown out of similar circumstances in this county for 60 years. That many years ago a workingman was assaulted in much the same way. Let it be said to the credit of the county and its officers that from that time until the present there has never been a repetition of the offence.

"The Court is inclined to regard the present case in the most favorable light. It believes this conviction will have the most salutary effect upon other men who assume to take the law into their own hands to redress wrongs, even though they may have suffered from impositions. We do not think it wise in this instance to inflict the most severe punishment. The very fact that so long a period has intervened between the commission of this act and that of former years, inclines us to be lenient. But notice is given now that this is the last time this Court will depend upon a mild sentence to preserve the public peace, where it is disturbed in this manner.

"It is necessary that you should undergo some punishment. Public necessity, and the welfare and peace of the community demand it, in order that all men, whether suffering under imaginery or real wrongs, shall distinctly understand that no individual or body of men can, with impunity, take the law into their own hands, as has been done in this instance."

A. Weir Gilkeson, Esq., fully merits all the commendation he has received from the Bench, the members of the Bar and the Doylestown newspapers for his able, fearless and successful conduct of the trials growing out of the strike at Steel's mills.

A Big University Proposed.

Final arrangements are making for the beginning of the construction of the great American University to be erected under supervision of the Methodist Church, in the northwest suburbs of Washington. The endowment now amounts to over $700,000.

The university will be surrounded with ninety acres of high and beautiful ground, most of it given by the Methodists of Washington. The general plan of the university provides for three buildings for the use of all the departments. They will probably be connected, though as yet they have not been definitely decided upon. The structure will be of bluestone or granite. At some future time there will be established in connection with the university a school of theology for the higher education of Methodists. It is intended that the whole project shall involve $5,000,000.

Only 28 Democrats in the House.

Official returns from all the Legislative districts in Pennsylvania show that the Democrats elected only 28 members of the House in the following counties: One in Adams, 3 in Berks, 2 in Clarion, 2 in Columbia, 1 in Elk, 1 in Greene, 2 in Luzerne, 1 in Lycoming, 1 in Mifflin, 1 in Monroe, 1 in Montour, 2 in Northampton, 4 in Philadelphia, 1 in Pike, 1 in Schuylkill and 4 in York. Representative Broughal, of Northampton, was defeated by 4 votes. The Republicans will have 148 majority in the House and 36 in the Senate, or 184 on joint ballot. In the calculation giving the Democrats 28 members of the House the representatives of the Pennsylvania Democracy elected in Philadelphia by Republicans are included.

Drink for the Millions.

The Keasby & Mattison Company is preparing to furnish drink for the millions, the delicious beverage to consist of pure water from the famous Ingham Springs, at Solebury, Deer Park. The old fish house is being remodeled and put in shape for a bottling establishment, pipes having been laid from the spring to the building.

EVIL MAY OUTWEIGH THE GOOD.

The developments in the conspiracy case to defraud a Philadelphia life insurance association out of $10,000, draws attention to some phases of this form of insurance which are often overlooked. The merits of life insurance are universally conceded, but like fire or any other useful thing, while a good servant it is likewise a hard master. When one procures insurance for an unusually large amount he may be tempting some one to take his life, and the Pitzell case may serve as an illustration to show that the person tempted may be one other than the beneficiary named in the policy. There is a moral responsibility resting upon life insurance agents who should take care how they place policies upon the lives of people without their knowledge.

When a [illegible] in this state the promoters are anxious to make a good showing to the insurance commissioner, and to accomplish this it is common for the organizers to go to their friends and solicit applications for insurance, telling them that they need not take out a policy as it will answer the promoters purpose if they are enabled to say to the commissioner that application has been made for the insurance. Suppose a company to be conducted by unscrupulous men, who unknown to the applicants would issue policies upon their lives, a beneficiary being named to suit the purpose of the conspirators. The removal of a few men each year would make the conspirators rich at the expense of innocent policy-holders.

One of the pathetic cases where a debt was paid with a life occurred in Moyamensing prison last week. A lawyer who had embezzled money belonging to his client was prosecuted for the offense. All the restitution he could make was to assign to his creditor his policy of life insurance. This was done, and on the very day the lawyer was to have been sentenced he died in his prison cell. The debt was paid. There is no doubt that suicide has been induced by life insurance. Anyone can recall instances where people being heavily insured have taken their lives, that method being apparently the only way open to them to adequately provide for those dependent upon them. Life insurance being devised for good purposes needs to be carefully contracted, lest the evil effects outweigh the benefits.

HOPE FOR THE SOUTH.

The trouble in Alabama is simply a case of thieves falling out and honest men getting their dues. Corruption of the ballot in the South has reached a point which is revolting even to unscrupulous politicians, and the disease is now likely to curle itself. A wholesome reformation in Alabama may have a good effect upon other Southern states. Honest elections in the South will be greeted with joy in the North. An honest vote and an honest count in 1896 may turn some of the Southern states into the Republican column.

DISCARDING FALSE COLORS.

The Tariff Reform League of Boston has come out under true colors and now calls itself the Free Trade League. That is a good example for Democrats to follow all over the country. The American people do not like to sail under false colors.

Hastings' Cabinet.

The speculation concerning the Hastings' Cabinet has been set at rest by an unofficial announcement of the selections which Governor-elect Hastings is said to have made. According to this announcement General Frank Reeder, of Easton, has been selected for the office of Secretary of state; H. Clay McCormick, for Attorney General; Col. Thomas J. Stewart, of Norristown, for Adjutant General; James H. Lambert, of Philadelphia, for Insurance Commissioner, and Lewis E. Beitler, for Private Secretary. Other appointments are yet to be announced.

—A shipment of 50,000 bushels of corn from Alabama to Illinois and Iowa marks a new era in internal commerce. Shipments of corn have hitherto been in the opposite direction.

No Mistake.

If, as Governor Waite claims, he was defeated by the women, the State of Colorado made no mistake when it granted to them the right of suffrage.—Baltimore American.

The People Are Mighty.

They are figuring out in the West that the landslide was heaviest where factories were thickest. There, as here, it was the work of the dinner pail brigade.—Boston Journal.

Frances the Better Man.

Mrs. Cleveland launches a boat much better than Mr. Cleveland does a party. The St. Louis stayed on top of water.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

When Bayard Goes.

The Hon. Thomas F. Bayard goes back to the English dinner table a sadder and a wiser man.—Philadelphia Press.

America's Two Great Ruins.

Mr. Cleveland is a more contpicuous ruin than the remains of the Chicago Fair.—Oil City Derrick.

Marriage License Issued.

To John T. Cessna, of Rainsburg, Bedford county, and Miss Priscilla S. Shaeffer, of Bristol.

—The largest searchlight in the world is now in operation on Echo Mountain, near Los Angeles, Cal. It was made by the General Electric Company for the Chicago Fair, and after being exhibited there and at the Mid-winter Fair at San Francisco it was purchased by Professer Lowe, of Lowe Observatory, and set up in its present position. It is of 3,000,000 candle-power and has a reflector 5 feet in diameter whose weight is 800 pounds. The positive carbon is 1½ inches in diameter and 22 inches long, and the negative carbon is 1¼ inches in diameter and 16 inches long. The builders contend that when it is placed upon a high enough point, and all conditions favorable, its beam of light will be clearly visible at a distance of over two hundred miles.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

PHILADELPHIA, November 22d, 1894.—A rather remarkable incident occurred in connection with the publication of a newspaper in this city, which it is worth while to relate here, because rival papers are not likely to note it, and because the one paper interested does not care to acknowledge making a mistake. The emergency was one which called for prompt and generous action, and the proprietor did just the right thing at the right time. A lady went into one of our big dry goods stores one day last week, and asked to see some silk which was advertised at seventeen cents, having been reduced from $1.70 per yard. The clerk said that they had nothing of the kind to offer customers, but the lady insisted and declared that she had read the firm's advertisement to that effect, naming the morning paper in which she had read the announcement. The proprietor was informed, a copy of the paper procured, and sure enough the woman's assertion was found to be true. The error was at once called to the attention of the publisher, who without hesitation said, when satified that the fault was with the paper: "You go ahead and supply that quality of silk at 17 cents per yard to day to every one who calls for it, saying that the advertisement was seen in our paper, and I will make good to you the loss." The proposition was accepted. The first woman who had called had patiently waited at the store to ascertain the outcome, and when told of the conclusion she immediately bought two silk dresses, one for herself and one for her daughter, at an outlay of less than three dollars. At the end of the day the newspaper was indebted to the store just $1,000, and a check for the amount was promptly forwarded. The merchants have a pretty clear idea now just what an advertisement in that paper is worth, a portion of one day's customers having been definitely traced to it.

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The conspiracy case to defraud the Fidelity Mutual Life Association, of this city, out of $10,000, the amount of the insurance upon the life of B. F. Pitzell, alias B. F. Perry, is one of the most interesting plots upon record. If it turns out to be a murder, the story will surpass fiction. The original plot was that Pitzell, whose life had been insured, should allow Holmes, his follow conspirator, to fix his face so that it would have the appearance of having been burned. This having been done, Pitzell was to take drugs administered by Holmes to make him unconscious, and then Holmes having arranged the room to indicate that an explosion had taken place would summon a physician. After the physician had departed a corpse fixed to resemble Pitzell was to be substituted, and after Pitzell had departed the physician would again be summoned, and finding the dead body would certify to death by accident. It is now believed by those who are investigating the case that Pitzell was murdered, and that he unwittingly helped along his own murder. Even to the extent of getting his life insured, and thus furnishing a motive for his evil-designing companion to kill him. The theory now advanced is that when, in compliance with Holmes' wishes, Pitzell became unconscious Holmes saw his opportunity to slay Pitzell. By so doing he would have one less with whom to share his ill-gotten gains. Dead men tell no tales, and there would be no danger of Pitzell through fear, remorse or indiscretion betraying Holmes, if Pitzell never regained consciousness.

What a scene this presents for a dramatist. Imagine Holmes meditating over the unconscious form of Pitzell, and reasoning whether it were better to revive him and spirit him away taking unknown chances of detection, or by the application of more drugs still forever the pulse already feebly beating. The whole scheme had been devised to obtain money, and now that thousands of dollars were within Holmes' grasp, why should he not obtain the lion's share. It would be an easy matter to represent to Pitzell's widow that her husband, with whom she had not been living, was still alive, and that Holmes would give Pitzell his share of the spoils. Holmes could retain Pitzell's share and no one would ever know it. After all death was the most natural, and it would be less apt to excite the suspicion of the authorities and the insurance people. There was only the devil to urge Holmes on to commit murder. Pitzell lay silent at his feet unable to utter a word in self-defence, unable to make an outcry should a murderous blow be struck. So it came about, the insurance people now believe, that Pitzell was actually killed by Holmes, and that it was Pitzell's real body and not that of a substitute corpse which was found in Pitzell's room and buried as Pitzell. Unless Holmes is able to show that Pitzell is still alive, he may be indicted and tried for murder. F. D. M

—A Crawfordsville (Ind.) man has advertised his home for sale, as follows: "In order to raise sufficient funds to supply my fifteen-year-old daughter with all the tomfoolery required by the High School faculty as a starter for an education (?) in our boasted fine educational institution I find that, my salary being insufficient, I am compelled to sell my home. At the rate the school faculty is going they won't turn out a scholar with enough common sense left to set a dinner table."

—The Administration is believed to have seen the tariff blunder in abrogating reciprocity agreements and President Cleveland in his message may urge the abolition of a discriminatory tax on German sugar.

Girard College.

It was but natural that Stephen Girard, as well as Leland Stanford, should, in their prosperity, have meditated upon their childhood days, of which they had few sweet or pleasant memories. The lives of these two great public benefactors had much in com-[illegible] railroad projector; while the great sorrow of both of these big-hearted men was to have spent a childless old age. That Girard should have thought of his infant, Mary, when he came to make his will, was as natural as that Senator Stanford should have set aside his entire fortune to found a college to the memory of his unfortunate Leland. Thus it was that these two men, knowing the struggles and torments in store for the friendless child, and appreciating the value of education more than anybody else could, held out their hands to protect and offer solace to the unfortunate. So it is that they are "Embalmed by gratitude and enshrined by fame."

But it is the writer's duty to speak only of Stephen Girard. It was a fortunate circumstance, indeed, for the city of Philadelphia that caused Stephen Girard, with his merchantman l'Aimable Louise, to seek in her harbor a safe anchorage against British gunboats. In May, 1776, Captain Girard, bound from New Orleans to the port of New York was caught in a dense fog off the mouth of Delaware Bay. He was in entire ignorance of his whereabouts, and so fired his small cannon for the purpose of signaling a pilot. Upon the pilot's coming aboard he informed the Captain of the war then in progress between the colonies and the mother country, and warned him that if he should persevere in attempting to go to New York he would almost surely be captured by British ships, then off the coast, in command of Lord Howe. Heeding this advice, Captain Stephen Girard discharged his cargo at Philadelphia, and remained a citizen of that city thereafter.

Shortly after the death of Mr. Girard, in December, 1831, the work of building Girard College was begun. The corner stone was laid on the 4th of July, 1833, but it was not till fourteen years later that the main building, with the counterpart twin buildings on each side, were completed and transferred to the directors. It was originally ordered by Girard's will that the college be built upon the square of ground between Eleventh and Twelfth, Market and Chestnut streets. Having purchased the Parker estate, on the Ridge Road, in the suburb of the city, he directed by a codicil to his will that the "orphan establishment" (so he called it) should be built upon that tract instead of upon the smaller one. This change has proved wise and fortunate, since the original plot contained less that four acres, while the ground on which the college is built comprises something over forty acres.

Mr. Girard said in his will that he had been "for a long time impressed with the importance of educating the poor, and of placing them, by the early cultivation of their minds and the development of their moral principles, above the many temptations to which, through proverty and ignorance, they are exposed; and I am particularly desirous to provide for such a number of poor male white orphan children as can be trained in one institution a better education as well as a more comfortable maintenance than they usuall receive from the application of the public funds." Of the course of study for the children he made these wise suggestions: They shall be instructed in the various branches of a sound education, comprehending reading, writing, grammer, arithmetic, geography, navigation, surveying, practical mathematics, astronomy, natural, chemical and experimental philosophy, the French and Spanish languages (I do not forbid, but I do not recommend the Greek and Latin languages), and such other learning and science as the capacities of the several scholars may merit or warrant. I would have them taught facts and things, rather than words or signs. And especially I desire that by every proper means a pure attachment to our republican institutions and to the sacred rights of conscience, as guaranteed by our happy constitutions, shall be formed and fostered in the minds of the scholars."

There was one clause in the will that has caused much adverse discussion—that regarding the entire exclusion of any minister of the Gospel from the grounds. It is as follows:

I enjoin and require that no ecclesiastic, missionary or minister of any sect whatsoever shall ever hold or exercise any station or duty whatever in the said college; nor shall any such person ever be admitted for any purpose, or as a visitor, within the premises appropriated to the purpose of the said college. In making this restriction, I do not mean to cast any reflection upon any sect or person whatsoever; but, as there is such a multitude of sects, and such a diversity of opinion amongst them, I desire to keep the tender minds of the orphans, who are to derive advantage from this bequest, free from the excitement which clashing doctrines and sectarian controversy are so apt to produce: My desire is, that all the instructors and teachers in the college shall take pains to instill into the minds of the scholars the purest principles of morality, so that, on their entrance into active life, they may from inclination and habit, evince benevolence toward their fellow creatures, and a love of truth, sobriety and industry, adopting, at the same time such religious tenets as their matured reason may enable them to prefer.

The original endowment of $2,000,000 by wise investment was increased to almost $15,000,000. The gross revenue yearly is about $1,500,000. There is no finer specimen of Grecian architecture in this country than the great Corinthian Temple. The cost of the building was $1,933,821.78, and it was 14½ years in course of construction. There are now in the college nearly 1,600 boys, and during the past forty-six years, 3,477 young men have been graduated from the institution. The orphans are educated, clothed and boarded in the college. After a boy is bound out, he is visited occasionally by an officer of the college, and if it be found that he is not being treated satisfactorily he is again taken back. The discipline of the institution is almost entirely administered through admonition and deprivation of privileges.

The first boy admitted was Thomas H. Tabin, now a merchant of New York. The first graduate was George Jackson, who is now a leading banker of Bellfonte, Pa.

That the influence and training at Girard is sound is indicated by the fact that among the alumni of that institution a great number of boys have risen to affluence and fame in the higher walks of life. Among the list are found many clergymen, lawyers, doctors and journalists. To those who have joined the clergy the gates of Girard are closed forever.

By an examination of Stephen Girard's relics one may come to some definite idea of the taste and of what manner of man was this great public benefactor. These relics are stored in the main building just off the college library. Among the precious effects are Mr. Girard's gig, one so well known in the streets of Philadelphia; his secretary and the musical clock presented to him by Jerome Bonaparte.

There was also presented Mr. Girard's bed, his dining room table and chairs. For one who delights in the "splendors and fascinations of the past," these old ebony desks, tables and chairs, as well as the old gig, are an inspiration and a de-[illegible] man of refined taste, although a man who had had few advantages of education, and who had spent a life of toil.

Of Stephen Girard's life before he landed in Philadelphia on that eventful day in May, 1776, not a great deal is known. His biographer tells us that he was born near Bordeaux, France, on May 20, 1750. From boyhood he had a liking for the sea. He was a child of strong will. Finding his home disagreeable to him, owing to quarrels with his stepmother, he took to the sea at an early age. It was during his third voyage between New Orleans and New York that he landed at Philadelphia. It was in 1777, when in his twenty-seventh year, that Girard met and married Miss Polly Lum. He died in the back room of the third floor of his Water street mansion, December 26, 1831, aged 81 years and 7 months. It is a remarkable fact that not a clergyman attended the funeral of this "greatest of philanthropists." The mortal remains were placed in the vault of the Baron Henry Dominick Lallemand, general of artillery under Napoleon Bonaparte, who had married the youngest daughter of Girard's brother, Jean, and there they reposed twenty years.

A local chronicle of the day states that "owing to the presence of the Masonic fraternity the necessary permit for burial was only obtained from the clergy of the parish under threat of legal proceedings on the part of the executors, the priests refusing to officiate, and leaving the churchyard when that society entered, so that after the manner of the Friends and amid a silence broken only by the murmur of the crowd of citizens Girard at last was laid at rest in the heart of the city he so deeply loved." The ceremonies of the second funeral, which took place Sept. 30, 1851, were entirely Masonic, under the direction of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, which upon this occasion permitted the first parade of the brotherhood in many years. There were 1,519 members of the order in that escort which moved from the Masonic Hall, Third street, above Spruce, along Ridge avenue to Girard College, and there the sacred dust was deposited in the sarcophagus in the vestibule of the main building.

Useful Hints.

Do you know that you can drive nails into hard wood without bending them if you dip them first into lard?

That corks warmed in oil make excellent substitutes for glass stoppers?

That a lump of camphor in your clothes-press will keep steel ornaments from tarnishing?

That stale bread will clean kid gloves?

That bread crumbs cleanse silk gowns?

That gloves can be cleaned at home by rubbing with gasoline?

That weak spots in a black silk waist may be strengthened by "sticking" court plaster underneath?

That a little vaseline, rubbed in once a day, will keep the hands from chapping?

That gum arabic and gum tragacanth in equal parts dissolved in hot water make the best and most convenient mucilage you can keep in the house?

Tinware may be brightend by dipping a damp cloth in common soda and rubbing it well.

For cleaning oil paint before repainting, use two ounces of soda dissolved in a quart of hot water, then rinse off with clear water.

Very hot soda in a solution, applied with a soft flannel will remove paint splashes. Use soda in the water to clean paint and glass instead of soap.

That tooth powder is an excellent cleanser for fine filagree jewelry?

A lump of soda laid on the drain pipe will prevent the pipes becoming clogged with grease; also, flood the pipes once a week with boiling water, in which a little soda is dissolved.

Wash white marble porches, bath, etc., with a mop dipped in boiling hot water and soda. A good deal of soda should be dissolved in the water.

SOME SOFT SOLDER.

Wife—This is the third time you have come home tipsy this week. Hubby—D-don't be so p-possimistic, my dear. You should think of the four nights I came home sober. —Boston Home Journal.

Mr. Watts—It seems queer that elephants should be so afraid of mice. Mrs. Watts—I don't see anything queer in it at all. The elephant is one of the most intelligent of quadrupeds.—Cincinnati Tribune.

Bertha—Sometimes you appear really manly and sometimes you are absolutely effeminate. How do you account for it? Harold—I suppose it is hereditary. Half my ancestors were males and the other half females.—Tid-Bits.

Editor—The Eagle will be very glad, sir, to boom the growing real estate interests of Hawville without money and without price, but one thing must be understood in advance. Promoter—What? Editor—When the boom busts the Eagle is to have the printing of the mortgage foreclosure proceedings.—Detriot News.

"I am sensible of the honor you do me, Mr. Spoonamore, in the proposal of marriage you have just made," said the young woman with a slight curl of the lip, "but circumstances over which I have no control will compel me to decline the honor." "What are those circumstances, Miss Marigold?" fiercely demand the young man. "Your circumstances, Mr. Spoonamore."—Tid-Bits.

—A minister wished to ascertain what influence the hard times had upon his congregation, and said, at the close of his sermon: "I would ask every one who still is able to pay his debts to rise from his seat." The whole congregation arose, with the exception of one man. The parson then asked that all those who were unable to meet their bills should rise. Thereupon the afore-mentioned solitary individual got up, a hungry-looking, poorly-clad man, whose features revealed the terrible struggle of one fighting hopeless against the vicissitudes of the world. The minister regarded him attentively; yet kindly. "How is it, my friend," he said, "that you are the only one among all these people who cannot pay his debts?" "Sir," answered the man, hesitatingly, "sir, I publish a newspaper, and these my brothers who rose just now are all subscribers, and——" But the minister interrupted him hastily. "Let us pray," he said.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

The Bucks County Gazette

JESSE O. THOMAS, Editor.

OFFICE—CORNER RADCLIFFE AND WALNUT STS.

One dollar per year, in advance.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

THE GAZETTE will be pleased to receive at all times communications upon current topics. Anonymous communications however cannot be noticed. In all cases the writer's name is required, (not for publication) as a guarantee of good faith.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1894.

DECEPTIVE APPEARANCES.

The Look of He Was Not Much of a Lawyer, but Then—

Said a gentleman who is well acquainted in the mountain countries: "I noticed in the city an attorney from an eastern Oregon county who came here to appear before Judge Fee in chambers. He wore a felt hat with no less than five inches of brim. His neckgear was by no means such as would be furnished by a city outfitter. His coat was a miserably poor fit, and, as for pantaloons, they were decidedly picturesque. The bag in these pants hung most conspicuously four or five inches below the knee, and the dust of the street was swept by the lower edges trailing along behind him. The mustaches worn by this attorney were and of course are yet such as to lend a particularly fierce appearance to an otherwise unique figure. As the lawyer passed along the streets toward the courthouse some one inquired who the person was and was informed he was a disciple of Blackstone. I thought there was an amused expression on the inquirer's face.

Now, I wish he could have gone with me to the lawyer's house in one of the [illegible] greeted by the lady of the house in the most cultured manner. Entertainment would have given evidence of the presence of refinement. A library would have been at the visitor's disposal composed of some of the rarest volumes extant. And these volumes would be found to be as familiar to my friend, the attorney, as Mother Goose's melodies to the average person. In the mind of this attorney could be found a wonderful store of valuable information; facts digested, and with the meaning and bearing on men and events extracted therefrom—in short, one of the most remarkable minds I have ever met. And then I would enjoy watching the face of the inquiring man as that attorney went before a jury and poured out a matchless and convincing eloquence. Educated liberally, trained in West Point Military academy and for years a captain in the regular army, later thoroughly educated in the law, that tall, peculiarly accoutered lawyer would prove a most agreeable surprise to one who came in contact with his [illegible] well filled mind. The name of this personage will [illegible] members of the bar. It is the same as the title to one of Sir Walter Scott's best known novels."—Pendleton East Oregonian.

Lord's Prayer In Thirty-two Languages.

The Russians now have possession of the Mount of Olives, the spot where the Lord's Prayer was first uttered. The apex of the mount is nearly 200 feet above the hill upon which Jerusalem is built, 2,700 feet above the level of the Mediterranean and about 3,900 feet above the sluggish waters of the Dead sea. On this elevation, upon the exact spot which, tradition says, the prayer was first spoken, the Carmelite Sisters have, through the kindness of Mme. de la Tour d'Auvergne, who furnished the necessary funds, built a large convent. The exact, or what is claimed to be the exact, spot pressed by our Saviour's feet on that celebrated occasion is marked by a pure white polished marble cross, and the walls of the convent have the prayer inscribed upon them in 32 different languages. In some instances the letters forming the prayer are engraved in marble panels; in others they are letters of wood glued to backgrounds suitable to their colors. The Russian portion of this wonderful collection of inscriptions is said to be in letters of pure gold, each capital stem being 6¾ inches long and four-fifths of an inch in width. Among the languages which one would hardly expect to find represented are the Hebrew, the Chinese, the Coptic, the Tartarian and the Japanese. The Arabian, as it had been a task to relinquish Mohammedanism, ends with "Great is Christ."—St. Louis Republic.

Millionaires and Their Sons.

On the average great fortunes in America have probably done more good and less harm than might have been expected. They have undertaken enterprises which could not otherwise have been undertaken and tried experiments which could not otherwise have been tried. The luxury and display of their owners are limited by the conditions of democratic society, which among other things preclude large establishments of servants such as are kept by the magnates of Europe, since in America one domestic will not take orders from another. Besides men who have made their own fortunes commonly retain the simplicity of their early habits of life.

The worst sin of the millionaires as a class probably has been the corruption of politicians in the interest of railways or other commercial concerns, and even here they have acted largely on the defensive. In politics they take little part, desiring only to be let alone. The worst of them is that they die and leave their wealth to idle and worthless sons. We give up the jeunesse doree of the great American cities without reserve to Mr. Stead's apostolic severity, though we cannot go so far as to say with him of men convicted of no actual crime that "any well regulated community would be justified in sinking them in the nearest bog till the breath had left their bodies."—Goldwin Smith in Contemporary Review.

The Books Were Shelved.

Here is a funny little story which is told of a would be literary young man whose face is familiar around the various newspaper offices and who aspires to be witty. Some time ago in course of conversation with a prominent magazine writer the subject of authors and their works was being discussed. The young man, after the manner of all would be literary young men, was criticising the various writers and among others Ouida, whose works he declared were being laid on the shelf. The journalist, punning upon the well known auburn hue of Ouida's hair, said, "Well, if her books are not read, her hair is."

This struck the would be literary young man as a most happy pun, and he resolved to appropriate it to himself at the first opportunity. A few evenings later while out in company he joyfully turned the conversation onto the same subject, and when the proper time arrived sprung the pun in this manner, "Well, she's got red hair if her books haven't."

He is still wondering why no one applauded the brilliant bonmot.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Patti's Romance.

A distinguished instance of a complete revulsion of feeling over one's first impression is said to be afforded in the case of Mme. Adelina Patti. Some years ago she took a pronounced dislike to a French tenor, allowing her unfavorable impression to influence her professionally to the degree that she refused to sing with him. Gradually, however, she grew able to tolerate then grew fond of and finally, when she added Nicolini to her name, married him.

Physiology and Pertness.

Mr. Veryfresh—I weigh 154 pounds, and do you know that in a person of that size analysis has shown that there are 96 pounds of water, 8 pounds of albumen, less than 1 pound of pure glue, 34½ pounds of fat, 8½ pounds of phosphate of lime, a pound of carbonate of lime, 3 ounces of sugar and starch, 7 ounces of fluoride of calcium, 6 ounces phosphate of magnesia and a little salt. What do you think of that?

Miss Keene—I think it is all right except in this instance in the matter of the last item.—Detroit Free Press.

A Little Too Quiet.

Jersey and Guernsey are gardens, says a recent French visitor to the Channel islands. The fields are so neat, so carefully kept, that they seem rather like garden plots. The least corner of earth is cultivated—the roadsides, every little hollow, and even "an inch of earth on the end of a rock."

But these Edens are silent, the traveler goes on to say. Now and then people on the islands smile, but no one ever laughs. Laughter is unbecoming, and to laugh aloud would be scandalous.

The birds sing, but not the people. Even the children are sober—little men and women rather than children. The trees are yews, cypresses and weeping willows.

When the people go to walk, they take to the cemeteries. Lovers exchange vows upon tombstones, and houses that are near graveyards rent more readily and at better prices on that account.

"We are admirably situated in our new house," said a young Jersey woman to the French writer. "We are right opposite the cemetery, and I can see the tombs from the windows of my bedroom. In the moonlight the view is lovely."

And still the Frenchman has to admit that there is something very attractive in this solemnity and stillness. The longer he remained in the islands the less he felt like coming away.—Youth's Companion.

Delaware's Hundreds.

In the days when the Saxons dominated England, prior to the coming of William of Normandy, the people were formed into divisions of hundreds. This was done mainly for military purposes and the convenience of assembly upon the summons of the powerful earls and barons to whom the people owed allegiance. These hundreds usually consisted of ten families, [illegible] of ten persons. In time the families increased in membership, but did not lose their individual identity nor change the designation of organization. In the natural order of events these hundreds expanded into communities and ultimately into geographical divisions and took on geographical designations.

Some of the American colonists adopted this form of geographical division, and thus we still have hundreds in Delaware and Virginia, although in the latter state that form of designation is but seldom used. But in Delaware hundred is universally used to describe the divisions of a county and is equivalent to the township in Pennsylvania and other states.—Philadelphia Ledger.

PICKED AND SORTED.

Every American ship has an outfit of 150 flags.

The 1[illegible] largest cities in the country show a steady uniform decrease in the average size of the family.

According to the [illegible] Prevention of Cruelty to Animals there has been but one mad dog in New York city for twenty-eight years.

The statistics of life insurance show that in the last twenty-five years the average of man's life has increased 5 per cent. or two years, from 41.9 to 43.9.

Some idea of the heart's enormous power may be gained from a statement that it forces blood through the arteries at the average rate of twelve feet per second.

—The system of washing linen with petroleum, said to be customary in parts of Russia, has been introduced into a German military hospital. Fifteen drams of petroleum are added to fifteen liters of water containing soap and lye, and the linen is boiled in the mixture. The cleansing is much easier than by the usual method.

—The French actress, Mme. Rejane, is now setting the fashions in Paris, having dethroned the divine if somewhat erratic Sarah Bernhardt in this regard. Rejane's hair is of a slightly brighter red than mahogany, and Parisian tresses are beginning to take on that hue.

—Dr. T. L. Nevin, who was called as a witness in a Jersey City Court, declined to kiss the Bible, having conscientious scruples against taking in any of the bacilli luxuriating in its covers. He was allowed to affirm.

—At the GAZETTE job office a large stock of envelopes, cards, bill heads, statements, are kept on hand and everything in the printing line executed without unnecessary delay.

—Langhorne is the banner district of Bucks county on the Republican side of the house, it having made the largest percentage of gain over the last election.

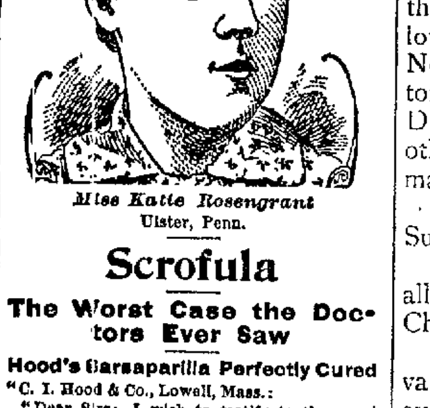
—Miss Frances Willard will spend the Winter attending temperance conventions, making her headquarters in Boston.

$100 Reward, $100.

The reader of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh, being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

☞ Sold by Druggists, 75c.



Miss Katie Rosengrant
Ulster, Penn.

Scrofula

The Worst Case the Doctors Ever Saw

Hood's Sarsaparilla Perfectly Cured

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Dear Sirs:—I wish to testify to the great value of Hood's Sarsaparilla. For some time I had been troubled with scrofula, which early last winter assumed a very bad form.

Sores Appeared on My Face

and hands and gradually increased in number until they reached to my shoulder. The doctors said it was the worst case of scrofula they ever saw and also went so far as to say it was incurable. I tried ointments and other remedies but to no avail. A friend recommended Hood's

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Sarsaparilla, and although I was completely discouraged, as a last chance I resolved to give it a trial. After taking one bottle I noticed the sores had commenced to heal. After the sixth bottle

They Were All Healed.

I continued to take it, however, until I had used nine bottles, and now I am perfectly well." MISS KATIE ROSENGRANT, Ulster, Penn.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy in action. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

—Samuel Edison, of Fort Gratiot Mich., the venerable father of Thomas A. Edison, is now in his ninety-first year, and is in full possession of all his faculties. He is known locally as "Uncle Sam." Speaking of the great inventor, an old resident of Fort Gratiot says: "As for 'Tom' Edison, why, as I remember him—well, no one thought him very smart; he used to be called 'Edison's fool.' I remember how he used to sit about the store with his head in his hands, always moping and always in the way. He folks or any one else always had to speak to him half a dozen times before he would seem to hear or pay any attention; and I remember one day when asked if he was deaf, and I told him I didn't believe he could hear it thunder, he throwed up his head and scowled and said: 'I wish I was so deaf I could'n't hear it thunder nor see it lighten.'"

—Here's a sample of a wedding notice ten years hence, as foreseen by the Atchison Globe: "The bride looked very well in a traveling dress, but all eyes were centered on the groom. He wore a dark suit that fitted perfectly his manly form, a large bouquet decorated his coat lapel and in his daintily gloved hand he carried a bouquet of American beauties. His hair was cut close and a delicate odor of barber's oil floated down the aisle as he passed. The young people will miss him now that he is married. He is loved by all for his accomplishments, his tender glances and his winning ways. The bride commands a good salary as a bookkeeper in St. Joseph, and the groom will miss none of the luxuries to which he has been accustomed. A crowd of pretty young men saw them off at the depot."

—The German authorities are up in arms against pauper-emigration from America! The Massachusetts authorities, who have been accused of sending their paupers and idiots to New York, are said to have paid the passage of two imbeciles to Hamburg. The two men, whose names are given as Austin Devatha and Charles Blasius, are naturalized citizens of the United States, and as they have severed their connection with the land of their birth, the Hamburg officials sent them back to Massachusetts.

—There is a pretty story in the Vaux family of Philadelphia in regard to the late Richard Vaux's gallantries at the court of St. James, when he danced with the young and yet unmarried Queen Victoria. The Vaux family was of Quaker faith, and, according to the story, when the news came from abroad of the favor the young man found with the Queen, his mother spoke of his attentions to the royal lady, and then added: "But I hope Richard will not marry out of meeting."

—"Treated birch," says a Philadelphia builder, "becomes mahogany of rare beauty, and 'soaked' maple goes into all 'ebony' pianos now. So cleverly is the 'fake' wood 'weighted' that nothing short of borings will prove the deception. Maple mahogany is soaked through to a depth of four inches, and will polish even better than the genuine wood."

Peirce School's Growth.

The growth of Peirce School since its occupancy of the Record Building, Phila., has been marvelous. The splendid appointments, the convenience of location, the varied and numerous branches, and the size and strength of the faculty have been advanced as reasons. Those best acquainted with Dr. Peirce's methods, however, attribute the increased patronage to his careful mode of selecting instructors. The large classes admit of a division of labor among the teachers, in which case expert specialists are secured. They have practiced what they teach. The teachers in Book-keeping have come from the counting house; an active member of the bar instructs in Commercial Law; skilled Stenographers are in the Shorthand and Typewriting rooms, and so on through every branch.

Dyspepsia seldom causes death, but permits its victims to live on in misery. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures dyspepsia and all stomach troubles.

The Place Where Farmers Make Money

There is one part of the country in which farmers have made money during the past year, and that is northern Wisconsin. There has been a demand for every product they can raise as well as for the timber and cordwood which they cut, at good cash prices. Any many who is industrious can get and pay for a farm in northern Wisconsin in a few years and can get employment at good wages while he is doing it. If you like to know something about the country drop a postal to Frederick Abbot, Land Commissioner, Wisconsin Central Railroad at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. (2)

Wanamaker's.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, November 19, 1894.

Dress Goods—low priced

Cords in bulk, tons in weight, crowded counters, groaning shelves and all new. Never before have we bought Dress Goods in November in the quantities we are buying this month.

All-wool Stuffs at 18c to 37½c. Quick trading, a big demand, careful watching keeps us in shape to handle the whole market for desirable lots. Getting them daily. No struggle here with pre-historic wholesale remains of Dress Stuffs nor laggards from other seasons. Thus we command goods at your prices.

18 cents, all-wool mixed Suitings, 34 in.

25 cents, one dozen styles all-wool mixed Suiting, 36 in. Cheap at 37½c.

30 cents, 35 cents, 37½ cents, various lines, 36 to 45 in., every one of which would be fair at 50c in the present market values.

The greatest Dress Goods stock, great at every point, from highest Paris Novelties to cheapest printed Cottons.

Canton Flannel

Unbleached R. W. P. brand, fleecy, warm, on the soft side, with a strong twilled back, 6¼c a yard, 16 yards for $1. Good judges say it is equal to the goods now generally sold at 10c.

Wanamaker.

Housekeeping Linens

The truth about our Linens and their prices would ordinarily read like exaggeration. Our mastery of the Linen markets is so strong and so large as to produce remarkable results. If retail buyers would only compare the regular prices here with elsewhere much vaunted bargains this advertiser would be out of occupation—our Linens would sell themselves.

Note the following quotations:

400 dozen of heavy, snow white, 22 in. Irish Damask Napkins, made of flax (no tow) yarns; carefully bleached, and in every respect perfect. They have been cheap here at $3.25, but a great contract has reduced the cost, and to-day they go down to

$2.

Bleached Irish Damask Table Linen, best yarns, best bleaching, best designs, 68 in., fully equal to current goods at 75c. Our price is 56c.

250 heavy bleached Double Damask Table Cloths, 72x86 in. Two handsome patterns; reduced from $3.25 to $2.50 each.

Huckaback Towels, 18x36 in., good, heavy, bleached [illegible] 12½c each. Ought to be 16c.

Underwear Linen, 40 in., extra heavy Irish, strong and serviceable. Reduced from 45c to 30c.

These offerings are important, but they merely illustrate the general character of the greatest retail Linen stock.

The Jewerly Store

It grows. Has a large stock and expects to increase greatly as the holidays approach.

The Watch section has a big and choice vaiety. The time has passed when the purchase of a good Watch required money enough to obscure your future prospects in life. Note carefully the following quotations:

Large, 14k gold, Hunting Case Watch, with Appleton Tracy movement, at $55. Recently advertised at $75.

Medium sized, open face, 14k gold case in Louis XIV style, nickel movement with 11 jewels, $45.

Open face, 14k gold case in Louise XIV style, ladies' size, latest improved Waltham movement, $25. Old price, $32

Lady Racine, open face, silver case, Chatelaine Watch, $6; recently were $8. Very popular for girl's use.

Your favorite musical composer in miniature bronze—two sizes. Just shown yesterday. With them some dramatic authors. The collection is the catalogue.

French Traveling Clocks are cheap. A choice variety now here, $7.50 to $55.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Boarders Wanted.

Ladies and gentlemen can have nicely furnished rooms and good board at reasonable prices. Apply to 219 Jefferson Avenue.

Wanted.

An old claw-foot sofa and high leg old mahogany sideboard—cheap. Address, Box 145, Bristol, Pa.

Wanted.

A resident Saleswoman of good address, push and ability, to canvass the Grocery trade of the town, introducing and exhibiting a popular, quick-selling article. Big commissions. T'will make you money. Address, giving good references. "HASTY LUNCH, P. O. Box 672, New York City."

Stockholders' Meeting.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Building Association, of Bristol, Pa., will be held at eight o'clock, on the evening of Tuesday, November 27, 1894 in the Town Hall, at which time and place officers for the ensuing year will be elected. JOHN C. STUCKERT, Secretary.

Orphans' Court Sale

—OF—

REAL ESTATE.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF THE ORPHANS' COURT OF THE COUNTY of Bucks, the following described Real Estate will be sold by the undersigned executor on the premises in the township of Falls, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, on

Saturday the 24th Day of November, A. D. 1894

At 2 o'clock P. M., to wit:—That certain messuage and tract of land situate in Falls township aforesaid on the Bordentown road, adjoining lands now or late of Joab Mershon, Daniel Price and others, containing thirty acres and twenty-six perches of land. The improvements consist of a nearly new frame dwelling house, 2½ stories high, containing ten rooms and attic; frame barn well planned, containing sufficient room for four horses and ten cows; large frame tobacco building, with stripping room attached; corn crib, wood shed, horse shed, carpenter shop and other out buildings; a good well of water. This is a desirable place, and well worthy the attention of buyers. All buildings are in good repair. The land is of the best, and especially good for trucking purposes. Conditions made known the day of sale by HENRY W. COMFORT,
Executor of Rebecca W. Robbins, dec'd.
Auctioneer—B. W. TOMLINSON.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST—SUPPER.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided for our breakfast and supper a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus: JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd, Homœpathic Chemists London, England.

Beautiful California.

Parties contemplating coming to the Pacific Coast, Merchants, Farmers, Mechanics, Clerks or Laborers (male or female) for employment, to purchase land or engage in business, send 25 cts. money order for Maps, Circulars, Illustrated Books, Papers and General Information of the Pacific Coast. E. W. REID & CO., 1:6 W. First Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Notice of Lost Certificate.

Notice is hereby given that a certificate for two shares of stock in the Bristol Water Company issued to Mary B. Burton having been lost, application for the issue of a new certificate for the said stock has been made, and that on and after four weeks from this date the said certificate will be void unless previously delivered to the undersigned, and a new certificate will be issued in place thereof.
Nov. 15, 1894. ANTHONY BURTON, Administrator.

Miscellaneous

New October Ideas.

A NEW DRESS

WHAT more interesting to the average woman just now unless it be the question where she can find the best and prettiest variety at the lowest prices. We do not claim the largest store in the United States, but we do claim as fine a stock of new Dress Goods as was ever seen in this town and as low prices as can be found anywhere else.

Fine Covert Suitings, 42 inches wide, 50c. Made to retail at 75c.

Fancy Iridescent Suitings, 38 inches wide, 45c.

Colored Serges, 45 inches wide.

All Wool Henriettas, 45 inches wide.

Fine All Wool French Plaids.

A large variety of Cotton Plaids at 12½c.

Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Winter Underwear at Bargain Prices.

Ladies' Extra Heavy Ribbed Cotton Vests and Pants at 25c the garment.

Gentlemen's Natural Wool and Scarlet Shirts and Drawers.

Children's Fine Natural Scarlet and White Shirts, Drawers and Pants.

INCOMPARABLE BLANKET PRICES

10 x 4 Blankets, (not all wool) 50c.

Blankets, 10 x 4 and 11 x 4, from 50c to $6 a pair.

In this season of putting up stoves OIL CLOTHS for same are necessary, of which you will find a large assortment here.

Also Carpets at Low Prices.

J. Wesley Wright,

Mill Street, Bristol, Pa.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Farmers' National Bank of Bucks Co.

At Bristol, in the State of Pennsylvania at the close of business, October 2d, 1894.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$498,984 53
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation		30,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand		6,000 00
Premiums on U. S. Bonds		787 50
Stocks, securities, etc		55,588 53
Banking-house, furniture and fixtures		9,500 00
Due from National Banks (not Reserve Agents)		2,367 79
Due from approved reserve agents		33,338 09
Checks and other cash items		2,144 86
Notes of other National Banks		234 00
Nickels and cents		98 04
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN BANK viz:		
Specie	$36,240 00	
Legal tender notes	28,760 00	65,000 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5 per cent. of circulation)		1,800 00
TOTAL		$715,893 36

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$ 92 220 00
Surplus fund	120,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	15,776 56
National Bank notes outstanding	31,080 00
Due to other National Banks	6,362 21
Due to State Bank and bankers	478 90
Dividends unpaid	250 80
Individual deposits subject to check	449,634 86
TOTAL	$715,803 36

State of Penna., County of Bucks, ss:
I, Charles E. Scott, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES E. SCOTT, Cashier.

Subscribed and affirmed to before me this 5th day of October, 1894.
W. H. BOOZ, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:
BENJ. J. TAYLOR,
L. A. HOBART,
EDWARD SWAIN,
} Directors

AGENTS WANTED FOR OUR NEW BOOK

by America's Greatest Humorist,

Mark Twain.

Every one of his previous books have had immense sales. His new book surpasses anything he has heretofore written. Two stories in one volume. A Tragedy and a Comedy. A great chance for agents. We give exclusive territory. For terms and full particulars address,
J. W. KEELER & Co., 626 Arch St., Phila.

The Advertisers

FOR 1895.

MORNING, EVENING, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY EDITIONS.

Aggressive Republican Journals of the Highest Class.

Commercial Advertiser.
Established 1797. Published every evening. New York's oldest evening newspaper. Subscription price, $6.00 per year.

Morning Advertiser.
Published every morning. The leading Republican newspaper of the day. Clean and fearless. Subscription price, $3.00 per year.

Sunday Advertiser.
New York's most popular Sunday newspaper. The only Republican 2-cent Sunday paper in the United States. 20 to 36 pages. Subscription price, $1.00 per year.

As an Advertising Medium
The ADVERTISERS have no superior.

Samples free. Agents wanted everywhere. Liberal commissions.
Address THE ADVERTISER, 20 Park Row, New York.

Farmers' National Bank of Bucks Co,

BRISTOL, PA., Nov. 5, 1894.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of EIGHT PER CENT, payable on demand, clear of all taxes.
CHARLES E. SCOTT, Cashier.

Assignee's Notice.

Assigned Estate of ENOCH M. ELDRIDGE, of Bristol Borough.

The undersigned hereby gives notice that Enoch M. Eldridge has made a general assignment to him for the benefit of his creditors. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present the same, without delay, to
JOHN C. STUCKERT, Assignee.

Miscellaneous

An Ordinance

Repealing an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance concerning erections extending into the footways of the streets of Bristol borough," enacted the Twenty-seventh day of September, A. D. 1853.

The Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bristol do ordain

SECTION 1. That an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance concerning erections extending into the footways of the streets of Bristol borough," enacted the 27th day of September, A. D. 1853, be and the same is hereby repealed.

SEC. [illegible] That when ever hereafter any building to which there may be attached any cellar doors or other erection heretofore set up and maintained under the authority of the above ordinance of September 27, 1853, shall be torn down, that then and in such case any encroachment for erection so pertaining thereto shall be removed and shall not be re-erected.

Enacted into an ordinance at the Council Chamber of the Borough of Bristol this 8th day of October, 1894.
THOMAS B. HARKINS, Burgess.
Attest—J. WESLEY WRIGHT, Clerk.

An Ordinance

Regulating the granting of permits for the erection or alteration of buildings in the Borough of Bristol.

The Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bristol do ordain:

SECTION 1. That from and after the passage of this ordinance it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, firm or corporation, to erect, construct or alter any store-house, factory, dwelling house or any other building within the corporate limits of the Borough of Bristol without having first taken out a permit therefor as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. That whenever any person or persons, firm or corporation shall be desirous of erecting, constructing or altering any store-house, factory, dwelling-house or any other building within the corporate limits aforesaid, he or they shall first make application in writing to the Town Clerk for a permit for that purpose. Said application shall be made out upon a printed form approved by the Committee of Streets and Highways of the Borough Council [illegible] free of charge, and shall set forth the name of applicant; whether owner or contractor, the location of the building proposed to be erected; the name of the owner thereof, the dimensions and manner of construction of the same, or the nature of the proposed additions or alterations with the estimated cost of such new buildings. Said application shall also set forth the number of feet in the public street desired to be used for the temporary storage of building material and the length of time for which it is desired so to use such portion of the highway.

SEC. 3. That upon receipt of such application it shall be the duty of the Town Clerk to issue a permit as aforesaid, upon the payment of the following fees, to wit:

For each new building whereof the total cost of construction shall be one thousand (1,000) dollars or less, three (3) dollars.

For each new building costing over one thousand (1,000) dollars and not exceeding five thousand (5,000) dollars, six (6) dollars.

For each new building costing five thousand (5,000) dollars and exceeding fifteen thousand (15,000) dollars, ten (10) dollars.

For each new building costing over fifteen thousand (15,000) dollars, for each additional thousand dollars, [illegible] cents.

For alterations or additions where cost will not exceed one thousand (1,000) dollars, two (2) dollars.

For alterations or additions where cost exceeds one thousand (1000) dollars for each five hundred (500) dollars additional, twenty-five (25) cents.

For use of street for depositing material, 1 cent per week per lineal foot, no permit to be issued for less space than five lineal feet or less sum than fifty (50) cents per week or fraction thereof. PROVIDED, that no permit shall be issued for the use or occupancy of any street, lane or alley for a longer period than four months at one time, and PROVIDED FURTHER, that no permit for such use or occupancy shall be construed as to release from any loss or damage to which any owner or contractor may become liable on account of such use or occupancy as aforesaid, by virtue of permits granted under the provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. 4. That any individual, firm or corporation who shall erect, construct, alter or repair any dwelling-house, store-house, factory, or any other building within the limits of the Borough aforesaid, without having first taken out a permit as hereinbefore provided, shall forfeit and pay for the use of the Borough the sum of Fifty Dollars, to be recovered as debts of like amount are now by law recoverable, together with costs of prosecution.

SEC. 5. That the space to be occupied in any public street, lane or alley aforesaid for the temporary storage of building material shall not exceed in length the frontage of the premises about to be built upon or repaired and forty feet in addition thereto, the deposit of material shall not exceed eight feet in width and ten feet in height, and shall not extend more than one foot over the curbstone. A gutterway shall be left along the curb twelve inches high with clean-out holes 12x18 inches, at least twenty feet apart. A sufficient passage or cartway shall at all times be left unencumbered between such building material and the opposite curbstone for passage of vehicles, and no building material shall be placed within four feet of any fire plug or flagstone crossing. Should it be necessary to erect temporary scaffolding over any sidewalk, such scaffolding may be put up under the direction of the Building Inspector, who shall see that it is made and maintained safe, and so constructed as to allow a clear headway of not less than seven feet, and that it shall be built so as to give a clear width of not less than six feet on the sidewalk. Any person, firm or corporation, owner of premises under construction, alteration or repair failing to comply with the requirements of this section, shall forfeit and pay for the use of the Borough, Ten Dollars for each day or fraction thereof during which such non-compliance with said requirements shall continue, to be recovered as debts of like amount are now by law recoverable, with costs of prosecution.

SEC. 6. That it shall be the duty of persons, owners or contractors placing building material, or making any excavation upon, or across the cartway of any public highway in said Borough, to place and keep thereon a lighted lantern of red glass from sunset to sunrise. Where such obstruction or excavation shall exceed ten feet in length or breadth one such lantern shall be placed at each end thereof. Any person neglecting or refusing to comply with this section shall for each offense forfeit and pay for the use of the Borough the sum of Five Dollars, recoverable as debts of like amount are by law recoverable, with costs of prosecution.

SEC. 7. That no permit shall be issued for the erection of any stable within fifty feet of the line of any street within the Borough aforesaid. PROVIDED, that upon corner properties, or upon properties adjoining a corner property, permits may be issued for the erection of stables within any distance from the side street upon a certificate signed by the Committee on Streets and Highways that application has been made to said Committee for the privilege, and that the same has been approved by said Committee.

SEC. 8. That an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to regulate the granting of building permits in the Borough of Bristol, and fix the price of the same," enacted 13th day of April, A. D., 1871, as well as all other ordinances which in any manner conflict or are inconsistent with the provisions of the foregoing ordinance, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Enacted into an Ordinance at the Council Chamber of the Borough of Bristol this 8th day of October, A. D. 1894.
THOMAS B. HARKINS, Burgess.
Attest—J. WESLEY WRIGHT, Clerk.

Columbia Bicycle

Agent also for

Derby, Hartford, Crescent

And other leading makes.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND WHEELS on hand at Lowest Prices.

Repairing Promptly Attended to.

C. R. THOMPSON,

611 BATH ST. 321 DORRANCE ST.

BRISTOL, PA.

PHOTOGRAPHS!

Only 25c PER DOZEN

ECTYPES

THE NEW PHOTOGRAPHS.

Send a cabinet or card picture and I will make you one dozen small photographs, handsomely finished, for 25 cents, and return your photograph.

H. VANTINE,

PHOTOGRAPHER,

Morrisville, Pa.

Miscellaneous

WEAVERS WANTED.

Good WEAVERS can get steady employment on good work in our mills at Bristol, Pa., and can earn as much as in any other mill upon our class of goods—that is from $7 to $12 per week, according to their industry and skill. Our prices are the same as elsewhere paid on the same class of material and goods. Our work can be learned in a few days by competent gingham weavers.

Edward T. Steel & Co.

IF IN NEED OF

Advertising Cards
Billheads and Badges
Cards
Dance Orders
Envelopes
Fancy Work
Gummed Labels
Hand Bills
Illustrated Circulars
Job Printing
Komic Kards
Lodge Printing
Manilla Tags
Noteheads
Our Prices Low
Pamphlets
Quire Work
Rosters
Society Printing
Tickets and Tags
Unexcelled Work
Visiting Cards
Wedding Invitations
Xpress Prepaid
You will find us
Zealous to please

Call at

THE GAZETTE OFFICE,

Radcliffe and Walnut Streets,

Bristol, Pa.

Where to Attend School

We impart a thorough knowledge of the COMMERCIAL STUDIES at the cost of less time and money than other schools. THOUSANDS owe their success in life (so they say) to the training they received here. We made BREAD-WINNERS of them. We want you to know us; write and we will tell you all about this LIVE SCHOOL. N. B. We assist graduates to positions. PALMS BUSINESS COLLEGE, 1708-1710 Chestnut St., PHILA.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

CANNED GOODS

Sole Agents for THE FAVORITE Brand Tomatoes, June Peas, Corn, String Beans, Lima Beans.

Largest Stock of Reliable Groceries at Lowest Cash Prices.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

The Queen of Fall Flowers are now in full bloom. Pot plants of 'Mum, are now ready for sale. Also Cosmos, Violets, Carnations and other fall flowers.

Nice Rose Buds 25 cents per dozen.

Palms, Blooming Plants and Ferns in great variety.

Hyacinths for pots and glasses 10 cents each, 3 for 25 cents.

A fine lot of Palms, must be sold to make room, will sell very cheap.

Shade Trees and Grape Vines—everything for the garden and lawn.

Decorative plants for weddings and balls. Bouquets and floral designs at short notice. Visitors are always welcome.

J. T. DeWITT,

POND STREET.

Above Walnut

Dr. C. H. DILTS,

—DENTIST,—

Has removed to—

221 E. State St., TRENTON, N. J.

Will be at his former office

326 Mill St., BRISTOL, PA.,

Every MONDAY and SATURDAY

Swarthmore College,

Swarthmore, Pa.

Under care of Friends. Opens 9th month 18th, 1894. Full College Courses for young men and young women, leading to Classical, Engineering, Scientific and Literary degrees. Machine shops, laboratories and libraries. For Catalogue and particulars address
CHARLES DeGARMO, Ph.D., President.

THE SCHOOL——o
and KINDERGARTEN

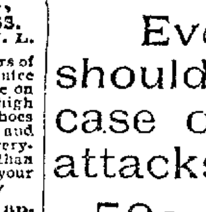
Will be Re-opened——o

September 26, 1894.

A. N. IREDELL,

Radcliffe Street, Bristol, Pa.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING.



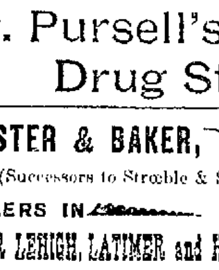
$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF.
$4. $3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO.
$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.
$2.50 $2. WORKINGMENS EXTRA FINE.
$2. $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.
·LADIES·
$3. $2.50 $2. $1.75 BEST DONGOLA.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE
W. L. DOUGLAS,
BROCKTON, MASS.

You can save money by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes,

Because, we are the largest manufacturers of advertised shoes in the world, and guarantee the value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protects you against high prices and the middleman's profits. Our shoes equal custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have them sold everywhere at lower prices for the value given than any other make. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can. Sold by

Dealer, whose name will shortly appear here. Agent wanted. Apply at once.

THIS CROSS



Is the exact reproduction of one set up nearly a half century ago by the JESUIT Missionaries to the FLATHEAD INDIANS in Montana. It is upright in the ground in front of an old church in which these Indians have knelt and worshiped for Lo, all these years.

The history of this old Indian Mission of ST. IGNATIUS is very interesting. Send CHAS. S. FEE, Gen. Pass. Agent, Northern Pacific R. R., at St. Paul, Minn., six cents in postage and your address and he will send you a beautiful booklet, with colored illustrations, telling all about this and other old Indian Missions in Montana and Idaho.

Miscellaneous

Peirce School

The Representative Business School of America for Both Sexes.

Second, Third and Fourth Floors of THE RECORD BUILDING, 917-919 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Thirty Years Under One Management.

Thomas May Peirce, A. M., Ph. D.,
Principal and Founder.

DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS.

This is a High Grade School, which couples a good English education with a systematic business training. Ex-President Harrison says of it: "It has an eminently practical curriculum."

A complete all-round equipment for business life, Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Correspondence, Customs, Commercial Law, Banking, etc.

Graduates are Successfully .....Assisted to Positions.

Peirce School is headquarters for the Mercantile Community and is called upon when young men and women are needed for counting room or office.

The Fall and Winter Term will begin on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1894.

Entrance examinations held daily throughout the year. Enrollment blanks on application.

Call or send for descriptive printed matter concerning the School.

C. Williamson,

PAPER HANGER,

Dealer in Wall Papers,——

——Cor. Mill and Pond Streets,

BRISTOL, PA.

Dr. C. E. King,

DENTIST,

202 Mill Street, Bristol,

(Over Pursell's Drug Store.)

☞ Teeth extracted without pain, 50 cents

Cholerine Mixture

is an old and valuable Medicine for Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Dysentery and other troubles of the intestines.

Every family should have it in case of sudden attacks.

50c. a bottle

—at—

Dr. Pursell's Drug Store.

MINSTER & BAKER,

(Successors to Strœble & Son.)

DEALERS IN

UPPER LEHIGH, LATIMER and HAZLETON

COAL

WOOD, FLOUR, FEED, ETC.

Office: Bath & Otter Sts.

☞ Orders received at E. W. Minster's Livery Office, Pond Street, near P. R. R. Depot.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

[illegible] Daily Gazette.

TUESDAY NOVEMBER 24 189[illegible]

HOW COULD I KNOW?

[illegible]

MICKY HOPKINS.

[illegible] the mighty [illegible] Atlantic beat out their fury [illegible] Killee [illegible] of which we are writing was not the [illegible] a few scattered houses not [illegible] and one [illegible]

[illegible] was a wild night in the early winter of 1848 when our narrative opens [illegible] and were clinging firmly to the [illegible] to save themselves from [illegible] washed away by the waves that ever [illegible]

[illegible] who appeared to be the [illegible]

Musha [illegible] responded the [illegible] Can ye [illegible] the os ary [illegible]

[illegible] a little higher on the ledge and [illegible] of about [illegible] years old of small [illegible] notwithstanding [illegible] shoulders which amounted to a de [illegible] His hands were [illegible] with long [illegible] resembling the talons of [illegible] A bullet head a coarse mouth with thick and sensual lips and [illegible] in the watery gray eye a low forehead and [illegible] upon the deformed shoulders [illegible] bowed legs and [illegible] splay [illegible] made up a [illegible] as [illegible] himself But he was keen and sagacious and having a ready and [illegible] tongue together with a [illegible] of education and the reputation of being a good patriot, he exercised [illegible] influence over the ignorant sim [illegible] [illegible] stern coast of Clare [illegible] minutes spent in peering [illegible] of the night he called [illegible] with a low [illegible] laugh

Yes yes there [illegible] Here comes the boat now [illegible] getting them [illegible]

[illegible] was on rising on the crest of a wave and then being hidden only to rise again The little group gathered together [illegible] small sandy beach [illegible] down between the cliffs On came [illegible] and [illegible] on the breast of an [illegible] almost in [illegible] arms of the expectant men Six [illegible] handed out by the crew [illegible] hurriedly carried away

[illegible] said the leader of [illegible] to one of the new arrivals a tall slim person with dark [illegible] long raven hair and a [illegible] imperial

Yes O Rourke [illegible] it is replied the stranger I have seldom seen such weather between Baltimore and the Irish coast but it s good for our purpose Jim I have over 5 000 stand of arms in the Sea Swallow out there and I guess I ll have them pretty well distributed over the [illegible] Cork and Kerry coast by Monday if these dark nights and wild weather last What news have you got? Is the govern ment watching us do you think?

Not they said O Rourke Micky Hopkins has fooled them all right They [illegible] all he says for gospel Ye see his [illegible] helps him He lets on to them that he [illegible] track of us for tehm an when [illegible] we are goin to do anything we send Micky to tell the sogers to watch out for us in a place ten moiles away from where we are going to go entoirely!'

[illegible] captain laughed and his task of landing the arms being accomplished turned his boat s bow once more toward the ocean and under the steady pull of eight strong arms it disappeared in the darkness

* * * * * * *

I was early morning and Major Robert Sn[illegible] commander of the little British garrison in the town of Kilrush was just turning over in bed to enjoy the delight of 40 winks of second sleep before rising for parade when a knock came at his bed room door

Who s there? he demanded, with sleepy petulance

Plase yer honor major there's that hump back down stairs that you always say you was to see whin he called, ' said his handmaid

Oh show him up! answered the major jumping out of bed with an alacrity in strange keeping with his usual dignified deportment

Shuffling feet were heard ascending the stairs, and soon Micky Hopkins stood in the doorway hat in hand and straining his hump in his bows of reverence

Come in Micky said the major cheerfully Then, lowering his voice he added, ' Well, what about the guns? '

Well major all the guns are come now The last cargo landed last noight I will lade the sogers down by the sacret way we have for gettin to the cave whin ever ye give me the wurd '

Do you think they suspect you at all, Micky? ' inquired the major

Not me sor shure they think 'tis me that s foolin you all the time But they'll find out to their cost tonight, an ye'll have to take care of me and me family after that major

Don t you fear, Micky," said the major The English government never forgets its friends

* * * * * * *

The midnight moon was shrouded in a cloudy pall over George s head The wind swept in from the sea, moaning as if bearing the souls of drowned mariners to eternal doom A belated sea gull, like a whirling snowflake in the dark, occasionally circled around the cliff s stern brow The wave splashed calmly 100 feet below All was wrapped in silence

Creeping slowly and tediously by a narrow rugged pathway down the side of the cliff to the shore were 30 armed men, led by a short quiet hunchbacked little fellow Each of the 30 men wore the red uniform of England Their guide was dressed in his ordinary fisherman's clothes.

Just turn the corner clift to the roight," he stopped to whisper to the officer in command 'Thin ye will [illegible] the mouth of the cave. Run roight in, an twinty feet ahead ye will come to a door Batter it in, an ye have the chickens an the eggs "

He then climbed up the steep face of the cliff with the agility of a monkey

The soldiers crept on, formed in front of the cave, rushed down the passage, burst open the door at its end and captured 18 unsuspecting fishermen who were in the act of drilling by the dim light of several rush lamps that disclosed many stands of arms lying around

A short, desperate struggle, and the 18 men, with handcuffs on their wrists, were marched out to the coast guard's boats that had crept up unseen on the other side

[illegible]

* * * * * * *

[illegible]

A glance of fiendish gratification lit up for an instant the evil face of Hopkins and after [illegible] the widow in conversation for a sufficient length of time to allay all suspicions on her part he left her sitting [illegible] by the cabin, gazing out upon the golden sea

* * * * * * *

In the gray light of the following morning James O Rourke was led off a prisoner to [illegible] jail and when a month later he died a patriot s death upon the scaffold Hopkins and his family had been safely landed in Quebec —Vere V Hunt in Chicago Times

A Brief Summing Up.

The late Justice Denman of London had on one occasion to review a great mass of evidence in a damage suit Following this came long winded addresses by the opposing lawyers Justice Denman summed up by turning to the jury and saying, "How much" In less than a minute came the reply "Five pounds" And the case was over

Economy and Artifice

The Duchess of Buckingham in her ' Glimpses of Four Continents ' tells an amusing [illegible] belonging to the period when these natives were at war with England All sorts of tricks went on such as are not only fun, but commendable in war.

When the Maoris were in want of bullets they used to show a dummy in the bush Of course it was fired at [illegible] at A man in the background pulled it down by a string

' Oh [illegible] the British soldiers, ' we have done for him! '

[illegible] Bang bang! went the [illegible] Down fell dummy and [illegible] went on till some [illegible] my s ron No Maori would go up the tree to secure it for that exposure meant certain death

The bullets were all taken out of a little earth bank which the Maoris had made behind the tree where the dummy appeared and were used over again It was a long time before this artifice was discovered

A Judicial Appeal.

On one of the many official excursions made by boat to Fortress Monroe and Chesapeake bay Chief Justice Waite of the supreme court Judge Hall of North Carolina and other dignitaries of the bench were participants When the government steamer had fairly got out into the Atlantic the sea was very rough, and Judge Hall was taken violently with seasickness As he was moaning aloud in his agony, the chief justice laying a soothing hand on his shoulder, said My dear Hall can I do anything for you? Just suggest what you wish I wish ' said the seasick judge, your honor would overrule this motion —San Francisco Argonaut

A Prize Winner.

"So you have two prizes, Mabel!"

"Yes papa "

' What are they for?"

Well I got this prize for having the best memory "

"Well what was the other?"

' I can't think at the moment what that was for "—Standard Magazine

[illegible]

—[illegible] in Star

ON GUARD.

[illegible] of Paris, [illegible]

[illegible] all I had [illegible] upon a time—say, nearly fully full of travelers positions [illegible]

[illegible] planted the tree which served as the [illegible] on [illegible] what they drank the little wine of [illegible] county [illegible]

[illegible] silence had suddenly [illegible] ceased [illegible] and the pretty [illegible] their lives had fled away leaving the [illegible]

[illegible] the doors [illegible] windows [illegible] On the day on which we encamped [illegible] we could just find shelter from the shells which were continuing [illegible] from Villejuif and Ivry [illegible]

Before us the road to Italy stretched out and [illegible] flooded with sunlight The orders were to let no one [illegible] Paris [illegible] and they were easy to carry out Not a cat not a man not a dog broke the gloom of the lines ape Now and then a little white cloud [illegible] above the [illegible] On looking closely one saw that it was another projectile that had just [illegible] Only the day before we had won [illegible] A woman selling [illegible] had tried to pass with her cart [illegible] she appeared to be a suspicious character she was ordered to turn back She refused and in short was arrested and sent to the [illegible] This important event had certainly occupied [illegible] minutes and it was anyhow a distraction but today no woman selling [illegible] appeared on the horizon

And my companions were in a dreadful temper The captain had just learned that [illegible] through the entire campaign of the army of the Loire were not eternal and showed [illegible] by a large opening in the portion which touched the saddle It was I who [illegible] pointed this out to him and I greatly feared the consequences of my perspicuity The lieutenant who had expected to be married early in the spring was wondering whether the powers that be intended to keep him a bachelor much longer [illegible] in the head due to sleeping in the open air To amuse himself, he was whistling a little air between his teeth very much out of tune There was also a second lieutenant but he never said a word He contented himself with smoking and with blowing great clouds from his pipe at certain intervals Did he think about anything? I don t know but it gave him an appearance of great profundity If you spoke to him [illegible] round [illegible] You thought he was [illegible] two or three puffs of smoke issue from his mouth and that was all—he gravely continued to smoke

However, the [illegible] persons with whom the communists forced me to spend my existence On my way home from [illegible] I had [illegible] for five [illegible] I had [illegible] the journey [illegible] of Paris on dreams of [illegible] and [illegible] arrived [illegible] when I was obliged to fight against the city which epitomized all the memories and all the joys of my youth My thoughts were becoming gloomy I reflected that I was ridiculous and to cheer me up I went and tried to read the German verses written on the tombstone of a Prussian officer killed at Chevilly and buried behind the [illegible] I had already deciphered the first line ' Adee [illegible] bruder (farewell beloved brother), when I was interrupted in my task by my three companions cries of astonishment

There was a black dot on the horizon toward Paris—a large black dot—advancing tranquilly through the little white clouds I have mentioned We got an opera glass, we passed it from eye to eye and we soon unanimously decided that it was a vehicle and actually a furniture truck! Who could the individual be who was sufficiently original to drive out in a furniture truck under the rain of bombs and shells which inundated the road? The moment was certainly ill chosen for such a journey Once a projectile fell so close to the truck that we expected to see it pull up It did not however, but continued to approach

When it got within a few steps of us, the captain who had always declared that nothing could startle him, was unable to suppress a gesture of astonishment In the front of the truck seated on a red satin sofa and wrapped in a camel s hair shawl was a remarkably beautiful woman She was fair and pink and smiling and her large blue eyes showed not the slightest emotion Behind her were piled together pellmell silk curtains, buhl cabinets inlaid with mother of pearl, rosewood tables, looking glasses bronzes and all sorts of expensive furniture A Japanese vase held a great green plant, which waved its leaves over her head to protect her from the sun, and amid this confusion with her calm face she looked like a princess in a Chinese palace

A man in a blouse was leading the horses by the bridle He was covered with dirt from the shells, and his pallor contrasted with the placidity of the woman he was escorting

When she reached us she gave the order to stop and then bowed very prettily to the captain

Good morning captain I'm very glad to be among Christians at last I'm like the snail you see I travel with my house on my back—through the bombs

And she burst out laughing

She was really charming, and I should never have guessed that so much pluck could be hidden under such a delicate exterior

The captain instinctively drew together the divorced portions of his trousers and forced them to live together for the time being, then, reassured as to his prestige, he put on his most formidable voice and with the pose of a gendarme examining a legal document asked Where do you come from? Where are you going? '

' Why, I come from Paris It is no fun there any more If you could see the boulevards! It s really sad! All my friends are gone and the theaters are all closed The communist staff officers are the swells just now and they are so dirty! Such caps, such beards such faces—it s ridiculous! If I had had to stay among that lot, I should have died I have a little box of a house at [illegible], a regular little nest, not very big you know but very pretty and I am going there to wait for better days "

' There is only one obstacle to this plan, madame, which is that I shall not allow you to pass '

She looked at the captain in astonishment Probably no man had ever dared to speak to her in such a tone before, and, not understanding such a rough injunction, she looked about to see whether help was possibly to be found among the rest of us

The lieutenant looked rather indifferently unenthusiastically as one whose mind and thoughts were elsewhere He was no ally

Behind him was the [illegible] He was smoking with his usual [illegible] Neither [illegible] his [illegible] eyes gave promise of help

I was in the background [illegible] I don t know [illegible] this but she raised her voice

' What, you won t let me pass Do you know that you are extremely rude? [illegible] Are you going to [illegible] the [illegible] little [illegible] responsible for [illegible]

[illegible]

I am [illegible]

[illegible]

What is [illegible] climbing into the tree? [illegible] must have been [illegible] get through

You may [illegible] a brave little woman who was not afraid of hurting [illegible] an officer of [illegible] whom [illegible] never [illegible] eyes on [illegible] So [illegible] threw [illegible] bravely into the [illegible] and I felt two soft arms about my neck [illegible] my forehead

I turned to the [illegible] slightly upset

I have [illegible] as [illegible] for [illegible] that captain [illegible] allow her to [illegible] to reach [illegible] means of [illegible]

[illegible] a reed and I [illegible] for [illegible] Luckily I reminded [illegible] that his trousers had been with [illegible] would have been unwilling to compromise himself by appearing in company with such a good looking person the second lieutenant would have [illegible] to stop smoking which would [illegible] the cost was left to [illegible]

I placed five dragoons in front of the truck and five [illegible] triumph with my [illegible]

She is snatching [illegible] and declaring that the rest of the story [illegible] concern the public And [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] —[illegible] Short Stories

What Tennyson [illegible]

The [illegible] of Tennyson finds [illegible] fetched to some very extraordinary prices, good bad and indifferent [illegible] the magnificent [illegible] guineas An interesting [illegible] one of them in the [illegible] sold in May [illegible]

The set of five [illegible] by Tennyson from Pelham [illegible] Guinevere [illegible] Blest [illegible] 1 s 6d in [illegible] of this master are common enough [illegible] guineas each The two really first class examples which occurred in the Dudley sale do not however come in this category [illegible] described as [illegible] power of [illegible] 700 guineas [illegible] 1 000 [illegible] the country [illegible] 14 by 21 [illegible] for 170 [illegible] —Nineteenth Century

Her Way

Will you let me know when we get to Pitcher street asked a woman of a Cass avenue car conductor [illegible] later the conductor rang the bell and bawled out

Pitcher street!

The woman sat unmoved

Pitcher street [illegible] the conductor

The woman stared at him, but did not rise.

'Ma'am, this is Pitcher street You want to get out here?'

La no I want to get off at Selden avenue, and I was told that it was the third street from Pitcher and I thought that if you let me know when we got to Pitcher I could count the streets up to Selden and not trouble you when we got there That s all thanks '

The conductor [illegible] the bell rope ringing for the car to go on and his remarks about the [illegible] in general were a little severe and unjust —Detroit Free Press

Jumping Hurdles

In jumping hurdles the one thing which is imperative is not to jump them Hurdle racing has become entirely an artificial sport It was discovered that, by taking off from one foot and landing on the other and by covering the ten yards between each hurdle in three strides the hurdles could be run over instead of jumped and it was also discovered that the man who couldn t perform this acrobatic feat was not in the same hunt with the man who could A long jumper with a turn of speed, has a much better chance of becoming a good hurdler than a high jumper It is a pastime which requires much practice You must harden your shins and keep as near to the top bar of the hurdle as you can If you are clearing the hurdles by too much, you must practice leaving part of the skin of your leg on the top bar

A famous hurdle racer, H K Upcher of Oxford, who, by assiduous practice, brought the surmounting—one could hardly call it the clearing—of hurdles to the highest point of perfection, was in the habit of bumping each hurdle in practice to make sure he was not going too high, and of going through the top rail when it was movable, and sometimes when it was not, in order to be quite certain that there was nothing unnecessary to spare —Fortnightly Review

The Smilax.

Do not imagine that this beautiful vine can be owned and enjoyed only by those who have an experienced gardener and expensive greenhouse Almost any flower lover can add it to her window collection and thereby possess a vine that is universally admired and holds a higher place in public favor for decorative purposes than almost any other plant or vine known The flowers although fragrant are small and rather insignificant But the luxuriant masses of glossy foliage are as beautiful as showy blossoms and are unexcelled for bouquets wreaths and other cut flower work, since sprays remain fresh and bright for hours after being cut from the main vine The smilax is propagated by dividing the roots, which consist of numerous tubers united by a top, or crown, from which the vine grows, also from seed, but as these are slow to germinate much tiresome waiting will be avoided if good healthy plants are purchased from a reliable florist It requires rich, sandy soil and plenty of light, but seems particularly adapted to those locations where direct sunshine is unobtainable at all times, as it will grow and thrive best when partially shaded —Philadelphia Times

TORTURED THIRTY YEARS.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Whooping Cough [illegible] Catarrh [illegible]

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Heart Disease Relieved in 30 Minutes

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[illegible]

Do You Cough?

[illegible] gists 25 and 50 cents

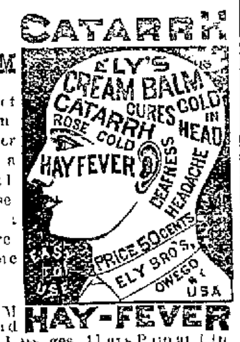
Do You Want Work and a Home of Your Own?

If you do write to [illegible] Land Commissioner, Wisconsin Central Lines Room 19 Colby and Abbot Building Milwaukee Wis for a pamphlet which will tell you how you may easily get both

Miscellaneous

DIRECTIONS for using CREAM BALM

Apply a particle of the Balm well up into the nostrils After a moment draw a strong breath through the nose Use three times a day, after meals preferred, and before retiring



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Miscellaneous

Miscellaneous

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How does it strike you? Dress Suits worth $16.50 for $12.
How does it strike you? $30 and $35 Dress Suits for $20.
How does it strike you? Overcoats—half what you've been paying.
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Owing to settlement of a Partner's Interest it must be all sold.

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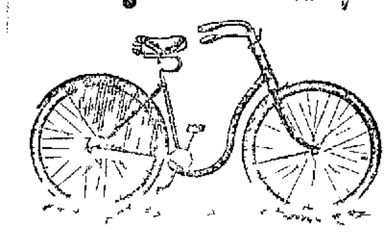

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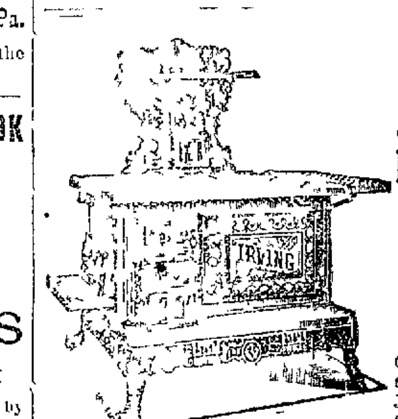

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All Done to Feed the Vanity of the Leo Hunters—A Process of Social Torture Which Makes Many Men of Genius Miserable.

Formerly the lions in the amphitheater ate the Christians. Now the so called Christians eat the lions, mangling them first. They live on lion. It is a lonely trade among the tribe, for no one lion hunter loves another lion hunter. The Mrs. Leo Hunters of fashionable fame have enormous capacity for their celebrated food. There is not much left after they are through for the poor little hunters, and consequently there are fights sometimes, called rows, and now and then lion food disagrees. It does not always assimilate, especially after the lions leave.

To be a king of genius is pleasant no doubt, to have instituted a right to the royal succession, to be unhesitatingly crowned, to be that especial appanage of royalty, flatterers kneeling at one's feet, is an agreeable recreation. No one would willingly decline the scepter. Poets, musicians, idealists, love flattery. We all do. The human mind can bear a great deal of it. But kings are sometimes allowed to eat alone. They have their hours of retiracy but how many hours are allowed to the kings of genius? Read the letters of Dickens and see how he detested the lion hunter. Just ready to die of that overwrought brain which gave up its lifeblood that we might be amused, we selfishly demanded those sacred hours which he should have given to repose for the gratification to our overvanity that it might be said he was to be seen at our parties.

Mrs. Leo Hunter—his own immortal creation—stands as the head of a class of whom we have many examples, a class who deserve such an appellation and portraiture.

There was once a town named Bugaboo, where resided a woman who had such an appetite for lion that she became the victim of anecdote and parable, and a sarcastic neighbor of hers said: "Why, if Goethe should come to Bugaboo, she would say if she met you in the street: 'Come in this evening. Wolfgang is coming.'"

In thus calling the lion by his Christian name this intimacy, which such a phrase indicates, is a part of that assumption for which Mrs. Leo Hunter is famous.

The great man is her intimate friend! Women are weak on this point. They like to shine with reflected light. They are anxious that other women should see them admired, followed, flattered.

Many of them are content with this reflected glory. If they cannot stand in the real sunshine of a real celebrity, they like the glitter of a tin reflector. Anything is better than nothing. A tallow candle can cast a glory. The fate of a prima donna who has the charm of social adaptability and who does not eat with her knife is a hard one. Every one wants her for a ball, dinner, tea or breakfast because somebody else has had her. The actor or actress who can claim the distinction of the salon has to keep a book. There is a rumor that Irving said he was "engaged every Sunday for two years," but jovial actors are not famous for keeping their engagements. When Mrs. Leo Hunters grow too intensive, they shake a mane and scatter their admirers as the real lion shakes off the dewdrops.

The musical lion is a very much to be pitied animal. From the appearance of Paderewski's mane (some one said he looked like a new variety of chrysanthemum), he has evidently not given away many locks of his hair, but he has been bored. When he wearily goes out of the Auditorium theater at Chicago, with 50 young ladies following him breathless with adoration, how pitiably he shows disgust and fatigue. His very trade requires repose and solitude. He is a composer. He needs his leisure hours to himself, but when once the prey of Mrs. Leo Hunter woe be unto him! He must be chained to her chariot when she drives abroad, and he must play for her when she wishes. The lion is of no consequence. What does she care for him? But Mrs. Leo Hunter's vanity is of much consequence, and it must be fed.

Great geniuses know that they must work for popularity. All have heard of the early starvation period, when the artist must learn to do his work, how to secure patrons, how to bear neglect and how to use success. In those dark hours does Mrs. Leo Hunter go to him, encourage him and invite him? Alas, no! Never. Until he has conquered he is not asked to her soirees. In those dark days he did not light up her egregious vanity.

It is of consequence to every art worker to make work which will sell. Therefore every artist must not only dream his dream, but he must so interpret it that the crowd can understand it. He must be dreamer and soothsayer both. But have we any right to ask how he does it? Shall we indiscreetly go behind the veil? Shall we demand of Shakespeare, Hawthorne, Salvini, Browning, Rubinstein, the recipe of genius?

And it was not the respectful curiosity with which the painter looks at an unfinished picture by Rubens, or the blotter page of Byron or Hawthorne, to see how the thoughts came, mutually suggesting each other, nor the interest with which we watch Story as he puts up the Cleopatra that we may learn of him. No; Mrs. Leo does not rake over the sacred ashes of the "feu sacre" from a spirit of reverence. No; that fire might burn to heaven and consume poet, author, musician; she would not care. Did not its perfumed logs leave a fragrant residuum behind, out of which dust she could make powder for her mouchoir case?

We must remember that the dread conditions of genius are that the mortal man who carries the load of a great brain is weak. We must not so bore him as to be obliged to add compassion to admiration. The sensible lion has a growl for Mrs. Leo Hunter and a paw with which to push her away. He does not hesitate to abuse her after she goes home.

Men are often lion hunters, liking to be seen with great men. Boswell has almost made this class reputable by writing an immortal biography. But they are not lovely to look at, these toadies, no matter how great the lion.—M. E. W. Sherwood in New York Herald.

A Frost.

The leading lady leaned tragically against the projecting papier mache rock.

"All is still," she whispered.

"Great heavens!" exclaimed the heavy tragedian, "you alarm me. Are none of the boxes taken this evening?"

Peering forth into the gloom of the auditorium, he satisfied himself that there was but one rational explanation of the silence, and that the one he feared.—Detroit Tribune.

Paradises For Servants.

Typical servants' paradises are such houses as those of Mr. Alfred Rothschild, in Seamore place, and of Mrs. Montefiore, in Great Stanhope street. The former has been known to send a valued servant to the continent to recruit after an illness, paying all expenses, while at the country house of the latter, Worth Park, Sussex, the astonished guests are shown ballroom, library and billiard room for the exclusive use of servants.—London Standard.

In a wild state the elephant is a nocturnal animal. When domesticated, his size and dark color make him a great sufferer from the heat. To relieve himself he draws water from his stomach by means of his trunk and squirts it over his body.

Michilimackinac is an Indian word meaning great turtle. The Michigan city of this name is situated at a place where, it is said, there once was a large rock whose outline bore some resemblance to that of a turtle.

West Virginia has 16,000 square miles of coal fields and produces annually 5,000,000 tons.

THE CLOSING CENTURY.

As one who, roused from sleep, hears far away
The closing strokes of some cathedral bell
Tolling the hour, strives all in vain to tell
If denser grows the night or pales the day,
So we, roused to life's brief existence, say
(We on whose waking falls a century's knell),
Is this the deepening dusk of years, the fell
And solemn midnight, or the morning gray?
We stir, then sleep again—a little sleep!
(Howbeit undisturbed by another's ring!)
For, though measured with time, a century
Is but a vanished hour tolled on the deep.
Yet what is time itself? 'Tis but a swing
Of the vast pendulum of eternity.

—Henry Jerome Stockard in Century.

CURING A SORE THROAT.

A Remedy That Acted Promptly and Was Singularly Successful.

A good story is told in Stageland of a Berlin prima donna who lived in the time of Frederick the Great. Whenever anything or anybody displeased her, she had a habit of suddenly becoming too hoarse to sing. One day an opera in her repertory was to be performed, and the king was expected to be present.

At the appointed hour the manager came forward and announced that, owing to a sore throat, Mlle. So-and-so was unable to appear. The people were preparing to leave the house, but the king rose and commanded them to keep their seats. A few moments afterward an officer and four dragoons entered the capricious lady's room.

"Mademoiselle," said the officer, "the king inquires after your health."

"The king is very good," she said. "I have a sore throat."

"His majesty is aware of the fact and has charged me to take you to the military hospital to be cured."

Mademoiselle turned very pale, suggested that they were jesting, but was told that Prussian officers never indulged in such a thing. Soon she found herself in a coach with four men.

"I am a little better now," she faltered, "and I will try to sing."

"Back to the theater," said the officer to the coachman.

Mademoiselle began to think she had yielded too easily.

"I shall not be able to sing at my best," she interposed.

"I think you will," was the sententious reply.

"And why?"

"Because two dragoons in attendance behind the scenes have orders to carry you off to the military hospital at the least cough."

Never, it was said, did the prima donna sing better.

"Milked One Whole Cow."

At a pleasant home in Covington one evening a happy company were gathered. The host and hostess had just returned from a trip to Mackinac, and the young wife was relating to her guests some of the incidents of the journey.

"Oh, I learned so many things while we were gone!" said she, and her pretty face was lighted with the most becoming animation as she went on breathlessly:

"We stopped one day at the state institution for the deaf and dumb in Michigan, and what do you think the steward told us? Why, he said they sift a barrel of flour for every meal there."

"A barrel of flour!" said a young lady who was listening.

"Yes," said the hostess triumphantly, "for every meal. And how many potatoes do you suppose they peel for dinner? Guess."

Nobody dared.

"Ten bushels. Just think of it! And they use three barrels of cabbage, and when they have watermelon it takes just 260 to go round. But listen. That isn't all. They seed 175 pounds of raisins for the Sunday cake, and they put 21 bushels of apples in the pies. Don't they, Harry?"

Harry was the husband and the companion in this remarkable voyage of discovery. He turned to his wife fondly and then drawled out the meanest speech of his married life:

"Yes, my dear, not only that, but they milk one whole cow every day."—Cincinnati Tribune.

Nick Young's Fault.

Recently there was a very happy complement of passengers going from Baltimore to Boston with Captain Howes of the Merchants and Miners' line. The captain, by the way, is one of the best men that ever trod a quarter deck to make a trip with. Among the passengers was Nick Young of baseball fame. This and the fact that Captain Howes is an ardent admirer of the game gave rise to a great deal of baseball talk, which was heard by everybody, including the fussy old lady who talks to every person on board and makes herself generally disagreeable. Sunday afternoon she wanted to have a prayer meeting and went about arranging for a leader and a choir. Coming up behind two young men, she asked them if they sang.

"Well," replied one, "we are not troubadours at singing, but we sometimes make a bluff at it."

"Bluff, sir, bluff! Is that a term you use in baseball?" haughtily inquired the old lady as she marched off. And it was all owing to Nick Young and the baseball talk he caused.—Washington Star.

A Peculiar Conscience.

A gentleman in Frankfort who was robbed of 100 marks received the following letter:

"Honored sir, I have stolen you money. Now my conscience is beginning to trouble me, and I therefore inclose you herewith a 20 mark note. Next time I suffer any more qualms of conscience I will make you a further remittance."

It is something new to hear of pangs of conscience by installments.—Magdeburger Zeitung.

Petty Criticism.

Cyrus Small's time was largely spent in discovering the faults and shortcomings of things animate and inanimate, while Mrs. Small, as it seemed, was equally vigilant in attempting to bring forward something of which she could say, "There, you can't pick any flaws in that!"

Once she thought this happiness would be hers. A certain man in the town inherited large wealth under peculiar circumstances. It was his under the law, but when the court awarded it to him he stood up and said that, in view of all the facts in the case, he believed that the property belonged of right to another heir. His action was generally looked upon as a noble one.

Mrs. Small was loud in her expressions of praise.

"Yes, I know," said her husband, "'twas a fine thing. Few men would have done it, and that's why he felt so awkward to stand up there and say what he did. He showed that he felt embarrassed by the way he stood."

"Cyrus Small! I should hope you would not find fault with his attitude when he was doing such a grand thing!"

"Oh, no; I have no wish to criticise," said Cyrus, "but if I had been on the platform, facing all those people, I should have tried to toe out a little more."—Youth's Companion.

Easy to Work.

"I told the peddler to carry 75 cents' worth of potatoes into the basement, and when he did it I gave him a $5 bill."

This was Mrs. Fifty-second st—

"He gave me a 25 cent piece and then counted four $1 bills. I don't see now what made him so nervous, poor man. He wet his finger and thumb and lifted up the ends of the four bills over and over until I lost patience and just took the money from his hands and went into the house with it. When I happened to want some more money, I discovered that he had given me only three $1 bills, one of them folded so that both ends were between the ends of the other two. You see, he had counted each of those two ends for a dollar. Think how badly he'll feel when he discovers it! He may even think I suspect he did it purposely to cheat me. When do you think he will return it?"

"When flimflammers have grown honest," replied Mr. Fifty-second street, and his wife wondered what that had to do with it.—New York Sun.

HARDENED BY CUSTOM.

The Divorced Woman Did Not Feel Comfortable About Her Children.

The conversation took place at a table in a Chicago restaurant within earshot of half a dozen persons, so it is to be presumed that it is not to be considered particularly sacred. The woman in the brown dress had evidently just come in from Denver. The one in black had met her at the depot. There was an animated description of the details of the journey; what time she started, how tired she got, what a terrible draft there was and so forth, interspersed with exclamations of sympathy from her hearer. Then she leaned forward and asked with more than ordinary interest:

"Have you seen George since?"

Her companion's face took on an expression that seemed to betoken resignation to all the evils the human race is destined to come in contact with.

"Yes, twice," she answered.

"And the children?"

"No, I haven't seen them."

"Nor his wife?"

"No, but they say she is quite pretty and sensible too."

The woman in brown sighed.

"I never heard a word of it until about a week ago. You can't imagine what a shock it gave me. He was married in December, wasn't he?"

"Yes, just a month after you were."

She sighed again.

"I'd like to see the children, but I'm afraid I couldn't bear it. It makes no difference how good George's new wife is, she won't be like an own mother to the poor little things. It's against all reason, you know that."

The woman in black admitted that the argument was indisputable.

"And I'd never feel right again," the speaker continued, apparently giving her conscience a few affectionate little pats and lulling it to rest. "When I left George, I tried to get the children for myself; but, you see, I had no idea what I should do. I knew it would be out of the question for me to try to struggle along with all three of them. I had faith enough in him to believe that he would do the right thing by them, even though my own life with him had been a perpetual martyrdom. If I had only known that I should marry again so soon and so well, nothing on earth could ever have compelled me to give them up. But, you see, I didn't know. So, all things considered, I guess I'd better go right on east. As I said, it would be a terrible trial to see them under the charge of somebody else and hear them call another woman 'mother.' It would break my heart."

The two women finished their lunch and went out. The baldheaded man at the end of the table dropped his fork with a clatter.

"Well," he said emphatically, "it's my opinion that those three children are better off with that new mother if she's anything short of a amazon than they would be with that woman. Heaven grant she won't be like their own mother."

The little audience looked as though it agreed with him individually and collectively.—Exchange.

STRAUSS AND HIS DOG.

A Story of the Waltz King, a Retriever and His Feminine Admirers.

"The Strauss jubilee," said a New York impresario to a reporter, "reminded me of an incident of the visit of the great composer to Boston at the time of the Gilmore jubilee which I do not remember ever to have seen in print. At that time Johann was in the full blaze of his glory, and the 'Blue Danube' waltzes were as well known in this country as 'Yankee Doodle,' and so when the composer was found to be a handsome, dapper little man, with lovely eyes and a mass of wavy black hair that was almost as extravagantly long as Paderewski's, the Boston musical women went wild over him. He was courted and caressed and feted and followed until it is a wonder his head—hair and all—was not turned, but Strauss had too much good business tact to lose control of himself, and he accepted everything—civility and compliment—with a smile that was as comprehensive as it was stereotyped.

"Strauss was a great dog fancier at that time and was accompanied by a magnificent black retriever. Toward the last of the great concert days some enthusiastic young woman sprung the idea of getting a lock of Strauss' hair for her locket—lockets were worn by everybody in those days, you remember. The fashion grew into a fad, and from a fad blazed up to fury, and with his comprehensive smile Johann promised every applicant a memento. And in due time the locks were distributed—how many hundreds of them I don't know—each one accompanied by the compliments of the waltz king. Some statistical cuss said that enough hair had been cut off and distributed to make Strauss look as though he had been sandpapered, yet when he left Boston for New York his locks were as bushy and profuse as ever. It was remarked, however, that when Johann's beautiful black haired dog was put into the baggage car the poor creature looked like a shorn poodle."—New York Sun.

WEAKNESSES OF GENIUS.

Great Men Who Have Been Conspicuously Deficient In Mental and Moral Health.

Dr. James Weir observes that mechanical geniuses, or those who deal mainly with material facts, do not, as a rule, show any signs of mental degeneration. In proof of this one need only instance Darwin, Galilei, Edison, Maxim, Watt, Rumsey, Howe, Morse, etc. It is only the genius of æstheticism, the genius of the emotions, that is generally accompanied by unmistakable signs of degeneration. Swinburne's poems show the mental bias of their author, who is described as peculiar and eccentric. Many of the men who have aided in making the world's history were victims of epilepsy, as was Julius Cæsar, military leader, statesman and author. Many men of genius have suffered from spasmodic and choreic movements, notably Lenau, Montesquieu, Buffon, Dr. Johnson, Santeuil, Thomas, Campbell, Napoleon and Socrates.

Suicide, essentially a symptom of mental disorder, has carried off many a man of genius, including such immortals as Chatterton, Blount, Haydon, Clive and David. Alcoholism and morphinism are now recognized as evidences of degeneration and have had as victims Coleridge, Sheridan, Steele, Addison, Hoffman, Charles Lamb, Burns and many others. In men of genius the moral sense is sometimes obtunded or absent. Sallust, Seneca and Bacon were suspected felons; Rousseau, Byron, Forcola and Caresa were grossly immoral, while Casanova, the gifted mathematician, was a common swindler.—London Public Opinion.

On Choosing Pork.

If young and well fed, the lean is easily broken between the fingers and the skin indented if nipped with the nail. The fat is white and waxy and the rind thin and clean. Stale pork is easily detected by the skin looking dark at the top and clammy between the creases of the legs and shoulders and by its strong, tainted smell.—New York Dispatch.

Popping It Gravely.

In putting "the question of questions" a Scotchman took his inamorata to his family burial ground and said, "Would ye lie there, Jeanie, by and by?"

She said she would, and thus the thing was settled.—Harlem Life.

General Francis Nash of Revolutionary army gave a name to Nashville. It was first called Nashborough, which was objected to on account of being hard to spell. Nashton was suggested, but Nashville finally accepted in 1784.

LITTLE BROWN DOG AT THE DOOR.

Early and late you watch and wait,
Little brown dog at the door,
For a quick footfall and a boyish call,
For your master to come once more,
Eager to follow, through field and hollow,
Wherever his feet may roam,
Content to stray if he leads the way.
Wherever he is, is home.

But you never hear the whistle clear,
Nor the sound of the boyish call,
Nor the scamper of feet all bare and fleet
Down through the shadowy hall,
Though long you wait at door and gate
For your playfellow of old,
With his eyes so blue and his heart so true,
And his hair like the sunshine's gold.

'Tis a year and a day since he went away
To a country beyond our ken,
And those who go that way, we know,
Never come back again.
Still early and late you watch and wait,
Little brown dog at the door.
But the voice is still, and watch as you will
Your master comes no more.

—Dorothy Deane.

TEMPERING DAMASCUS BLADES.

An Old Record Says That Each Operation Cost a Human Life.

Professor von Eulenspiegel and party in delving among the ruins of ancient Tyre unearthed what seems to have been the workshop of an ancient armorer, or "waffenschmidt," with a quantity of sword blades in different stages of manufacture, though badly corroded. A copper cylinder, with a close fitting tap, was found among a pile of dry rotted wood, evidently the remains of an armchest, the brass nails and copper bands of which had retained their original form. This cylinder contained a parchment inscribed in ancient Syriac characters and in a fair state of preservation. The professor pronounced it an extraordinary discovery—one calculated to cast much light upon the heretofore mysteries of the ancient craft of weapon making, giving in detail the methods followed in making the perfect Damascus blades.

The manner of tempering these blades when intended for a ruler or an officer of high rank was as follows: "Let the high dignitary furnish an Ethiop of fair fame, and let him be bound down, shoulders upward, upon the block of the god Bal-hal, his arms fastened underneath with thongs, a strap of goatskin over his back and wound twice around the block; his feet close together, lashed to a dowel of wood, and his head and neck projecting over and beyond the end of the block. Then let the master workman, having cold hammered the blade to a smooth and thin edge, thrust it into the fire of cedar wood coals, in and out, the while reciting the prayer to the god Bal-hal until the steel be of the color of the red of the rising sun, when he comes up over the desert toward the east, and then with a quick motion pass the same from the heel thereof to the point six times through the most fleshy portion of the slave's back and thighs, when it shall have become the color of the purple of the king. Then, if with one swing and one stroke of the right arm of the master workman it sever the head of the slave from his body and display not nick nor crack along the edge, and the blade may be bent round about the body of a man and break not it shall be accepted as a perfect weapon, sacred to the service of the god Bal-hal, and the owner thereof may thrust it into a scabbard of ass' skin, brazen with brass and hung to a girdle of camels' wool dyed in the royal purple."—Berlin Tageblatt.

Those Tobacco Abstainers.

Much complaint has been made of late concerning the outrageous conduct of male, and especially of female, abstainers from tobacco, who force their way into railway smoking carriages, and, in spite of the protests of the other occupants, persistently abstain from smoking during the longest railway journey. It may be asked why the smoker does not quietly continue to smoke, regardless of the presence of the abstainer. Of course this is practicable, but what decent and humane man can take any pleasure in smoking when there is seated opposite to him a middle aged woman, who is perhaps the mother of young and helpless children, but who shamelessly and sniffingly proclaims her vicious hatred of tobacco in every look and movement?

The presence of the abstainer must necessarily cast a gloom over any railway compartment, and the smoker, filled with disgust and pity, loses all interest in his pipe. What is the most painful feature of the whole matter is that the abstainers have actually formed societies for the forcible suppression of smoking, and, not content with their own degradation, are striving to degrade all other men and women to their level. The remedy is, however, plain. If the abstainers have a right to crush smokers by law, smokers have a similar right to crush abstainers.—W. L. Alden in Idler.

A Dissecting Room Triumph.

Every one knows that the nerves in the human body are almost without number, threading every part of the system. The difficulty of dissecting to preserve these nerves can thus be imagined. In a glass case in the museum of Hahnemann college is shown the entire human cerebro-spinal nervous system, every nerve arranged in its proper order and all intact. This remarkable piece of dissection is the work of Dr. R. B. Weaver, one of the college professors. It took him six months, working eight hours a day, to accomplish the work. He received in recognition an official ribbon from the World's fair, where the work was exhibited. Every nerve emanating from the brain and spine has been preserved, and the subject looks like a fishnet in the case. Some of the nerves are quite thick and others as fragile, seemingly, as a spider web.—Philadelphia Record.

Pintails.

The species of wild ducks known as pintails have a peculiar habit, during the mating season, of descending from a great altitude at an angle of about 45 degrees, with the wings stiffly outspread and slightly curved downward. The bird is frequently so high that the noise produced by its passage through the air is heard for several seconds before the bird comes into sight. It descends like a meteor till within a few feet of the ground, when a slight change in the position of the wings sends the bird gliding away close to the ground several hundred yards without a stroke of the wings. The sound produced by this swift passage through the air can only be compared to the rushing of the wind through tree tops. At first it is like a murmur. Then it rises to a hiss, and as the bird sweeps by it is almost a roar.—St Louis Globe-Democrat.

One Way.

Lawley saw the following advertisement in a newspaper: "Send a shilling, and we will inform you how you can make half a sovereign a day."

He sent his shilling, and this was the information he received in return for his money, "Insert an 'ad.' like ours in the papers and get ten fools like yourself to answer it."—London Million.

Conjugal Bliss.

(After six months.) "My dear, you drive me to desperation with your jealousy."

(After a couple of years.) "Charles, you drive me to desperation with your indifference."—Parti National.

No Sense of Humor.

"Judge," said the young man with the torn clothes and the black eye, "considerin the way the police done me up, I think you ought to let me down easy."

"Young man, if you came here expecting this court to be a parachute," replied the judge, with a harsh police court laugh, "you are away off your trolley. Ninety days."—Cincinnati Tribune.

In the West.

Easterner—How long have you lived in the west?

Westerner—Twenty years.

Easterner—Isn't it dangerous out there?

Westerner—Well, I reckon if some of them I've had to do with was livin now they might say it was.—Detroit Free Press.

LIFE OF A COWBOY.

How the Free Knights of the Plains Put In Their Time.

Every year vast herds of cattle are driven out of Texas to the northern ranges. These herds number from 2,000 to 5,000 head each, and they are driven by a company of cowboys numbering usually 12. Besides these men there is the one in charge, commonly called "the boss," and a cook. Each cowboy is usually supplied with four horses, for the journey is a long one, and the animals are apt to become overworked. Then there is the possibility of one or more of them being killed in a stampede.

The stampede is most dreaded by the cowboy. It means hard riding and a fearful tax on the nerves, for in attempting to stop the progress of a herd of young and wild steers that are panic stricken a man takes his life in his hands. To avoid such an occurrence while the cattle are "on trail" they are kept as closely together as possible, for in new and strange surroundings the young cattle are always nervous and excitable.

At night the cattle are "rounded up" and kept together until they lie down. If the cattle are quiet, as they are disposed to be if the weather is pleasant, the cowboys take turns in riding around the herd to see that none wanders away from the main body. This is kept up until morning, when the cattle get up and once more begin feeding. The drift from Texas to Montana requires from four to six months, and it is impossible to imagine the hardships that the cowboy encounters in guiding the animals through waterless regions and over mountains.

As the northern localities are approached the anxiety of the men increases, for they are menaced by terrific thunderstorms, and there is nothing that will drive a herd of cattle crazy so quickly as a loud crash of thunder or a vivid flash of lightning. To cause a stampede it is only necessary for two or three cattle to become terror stricken and start away at a flying gait, bellowing in fright like a mad bull. In an instant the entire herd are alert and before the men can prevent it are rushing madly across the country.

In this emergency the duty of the cowboy is a serious one. He must stop the terrified cattle if possible, and away he goes at breakneck speed, striving to outstrip the leaders. The race continues sometimes for 50 miles.—Chautauquan.

A Lost Opportunity.

The Earl of Rosse, a mechanical engineer of no mean order, entered the engine room of a large manufactory and gazed carelessly at the working of the machinery. Suddenly he was seen to shake his head, pull his watch out and to look first at the engine and then at his timepiece. The engineer's attention had been attracted by this somewhat odd behavior of the stranger, and he apostrophized him in a rude and aggressive manner with a "Well, what's up now? What is it you've got to find fault with anyhow?"

"Oh," replied Lord Rosse, "it's all the same to me. I've got no fault to find. I'm just waiting till the boiler explodes."

"The boiler explodes? Why, you are crazy, man!" exclaimed the engineer angrily, preparing to turn the peer out as a dangerous crank.

"Well," retorted the earl, "if you work ten minutes longer with that loose screw there, the boiler will certainly explode."

The engineer, gazing in the direction indicated by Lord Rosse, paled and jumped to stop the engine.

"Why the devil didn't you say so sooner?" he blurted out.

"Why should I? I have never yet had the opportunity of seeing a boiler explode."—San Francisco Argonaut.

Caught the Drummer Napping.

A group of commercial travelers were seated in the smoking compartment of a sleeping car discussing business expense accounts and the various lines of merchandise sold by them. After awhile they were joined by a quiet individual, who listened to the conversation, but took no part in it. He smiled, however, at the jokes and sallies, and appeared to be thoroughly in sympathy with the company.

The attitude of the new comer was such that at last one of the party turned to him and said, "May I inquire what line you represent?"

"Certainly," he replied. "I am a clergyman. I travel for the house of the Lord."

"Well, that's a new one on me," responded the drummer. And then, not at all abashed, he asked, "Are the expense allowances liberal?"—New York Herald.

The Columbia river was named after the Boston ship Columbia by her captain, Robert Gray, in 1788. The Spaniards called the stream Rio de St. Roque.

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One of Edison's Phonographs for sale at reasonable price. In complete order. No charge made for testing. Apply to
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A seven roomed house and store, on Dorrance street near Wood. Ten dollars a month. Apply to John T. Thorne,
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Miscellaneous

Miscellaneous

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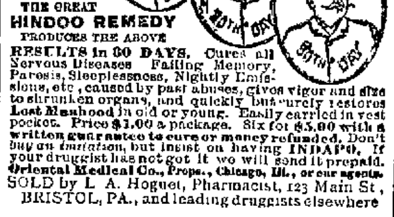

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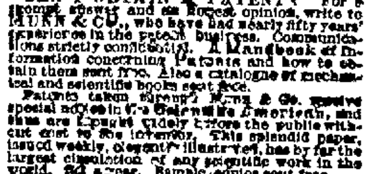

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